

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1925—VOL. XVIII, NO. 6

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## LONG AND SHORT HAUL CAMPAIGN TO BE CONTINUED

Mr. Gooding Says He'll Push  
His Bill to Equalize Far  
West Freight Rates

## HOPES TO SETTLE OLD CONTROVERSY

Unfair Practices, He Says,  
Hold Up Development  
of Interior West

BOISE, Ida., Dec. 2.—Before starting for Washington, Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, announced that he would continue his campaign to bring about a permanent settlement of the long and short haul freight rate controversy that has waged in the interior west and south for more than 25 years.

Mr. Gooding sponsored a bill at the last session of Congress to accomplish this purpose, but it was smothered in the Lower House after it had passed the Senate, 54 to 23, following six days of debate. Mr. Gooding expressed confidence in the success of his bill at the coming session because of the recent announcement that the Administration program of railroad legislation is to include a settlement of the long and short haul issue.

The Gooding bill would strengthen the fourth section of the transportation act to prohibit railroads from attempting to stifle water transportation by making abnormally low rates at water terminals and recouping their losses by charging unduly high rates at interior points.

"Justice and Fair Play"  
During the last Senate debate Mr. Gooding served notice that he would demand "justice and fair play" for the interior before giving consideration to appropriations for rivers and harbors.

"That promise stands good today," he says. "I am confident of sufficient support to do it."  
"We have spent \$1,250,000 to improve rivers and harbors to build up water transportation, but there are very few boats on the rivers today because the present long and short haul law permits the railroads to keep the ships out of business by a vicious system of rate making which discriminates against consumers of the interior and forces them to pay the bill for the fight against the ships."

Mr. Gooding illustrated the manner in which he said railroads carry on their discrimination against shipping by citing an application of western terminal railroads pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The rate on dry goods from Chicago to the Pacific coast is \$1.58 per hundredweight. The same rate is charged from Chicago to all points west of the line passing midway through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and on to the Gulf. The railroads are asking for permission to cut the rate from Chicago to Pacific coast terminals to \$1.10 without changing the rate to intermediate points."

How the Long Haul Wins  
If the application is granted, Ogallala, Neb., 820 miles from Chicago, would continue to pay \$1.58, while the rate to San Francisco, 2261 miles from Chicago, would be cut to \$1.10. Senator Gooding said that Chicago, would pay \$1.10, the same as San Francisco for its haul of 2261 miles.

"This is just one sample of the many discriminations the railroads are attempting to force on the interior today," Mr. Gooding said. "My bill will not prevent the railroads from meeting water competition, but it will compel them to give the in-

## Conservative Labor Leader



FRANK HODGES  
Secretary of the Miners' International  
Federation, Who Proposes Control of  
the World's Export Coal Trade.

## WORLD'S COAL COUNCIL URGED

British Miners' Secretary  
Advocates Controlling of  
Industry's Export Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 2.—A proposal for the formation of an international coal council, controlling the world's export coal trade, has been advanced by Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International Federation, when testifying before the Royal Coal Commission. Mr. Hodges is a conservative labor leader, who believes in securing progress by means of conciliation rather than by the pugnacious methods advocated by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation.

Mr. Hodges said that the proposed council could regulate the international distribution of coal, thereby eliminating the disastrous effects on the miners' cut-throat competition now going on in England, Germany and the United States. He stated that export prices were now sometimes below cost, throwing losses on miners, with the dislocation of the industry and the eventual losses being borne by the consumers.

Mr. Hodges showed that Germany already had a selling syndicate, which, if duplicated in England, could assure the export prices giving a living wage to the miners and rescuing the industry from the present depression. He gave the railroad rates as an example of the manner in which coal production prices might be regulated by a public commission. Mr. Hodges remarks apparently made a deep impression.

Mr. Hodges said that the condition of the British coal industry was illustrated by a letter from Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, big South Wales producers. He stated that his company was contemplating spending \$400,000 on mine improvements, but were waiting till the future position of the coal industry was made clear by the Government. Sir Alfred added: "The fact that the coal industry has been dragged into the political arena is unfortunate for all who are engaged in the industry and for all who are interested in its prosperity."

## PROHIBITION GIVEN AS A REASON FOR AMERICAN PROSPERITY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 2.—Prohibition is one of the chief reasons for the United States prosperity, in the opinion of Francis E. Powell, managing director of the Anglo-American Oil Company, who has just returned here from America. Speaking at the Old Colony Club, Mr. Powell said prohibition means that the money formerly spent on the drink now builds homes and finances trade.

This view was strongly represented at the London County Council meeting last night when 52 members voted against confirmation of the council's own licensing committee's recommendation to allow drink sales in 17 music halls and a protest, with 25,000 signatures, against the new licenses was presented.

The committee eventually carried their point by a majority of 23 votes, after explaining that the permission proposed was restricted to sales outside the auditorium.

## MADISON DRY CHIEF HONORED

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 2 (AP)—Herman Sachjen, Madison, who is serving his second term as chief of the State's dry forces, has been appointed judge of the First Branch of Circuit Court in the Ninth Circuit, comprising Dane and Sauk counties, Louis C. Gunderson, Madison attorney, was appointed deputy clerk of the court to succeed Mr. Sachjen.

## ALLIED ARMIES IN RHINELAND TO BE REDUCED

Promise Understood to Have  
Been Made to Germans  
During London Visit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 2.—More was accomplished yesterday in London than the mere signing of the Locarno treaties, for throughout the afternoon informal discussions went on between the delegates about further changes in the Rhineland, about the removal of restrictions on Germany's right to use high-powered airplanes for commercial purposes and, above all, about general disarmament.

The discussions are understood to have resulted in promises of considerable reductions in the strength of the allied armies in the Rhineland, notably Belgium's, which heretofore will be less than half its present strength.

## To Speed Up Evacuation

The British also agreed to speed up evacuation of Cologne, which is now expected to be completed on Jan. 31.

Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann are particularly insistent on the need for the Allies to meet Germany more than half way in the evacuation, since the German Cabinet is under pledge to resign as soon as Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann get home. As they naturally want to regain office and secure ratification of the Locarno treaties, it is important that they take with them further concessions of German anti-treaty elements.

On the other hand, the position of many remaining delegates is not sufficiently secure at home to enable them to embark on such negotiations in such matters as air restrictions and disarmament at the present stage.

## Germany and League

Aristide Briand, the French Premier, who left early this morning to deal with difficulties confronting his government, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before he left, that the discussion with the Germans had been most amicable, but the "question of disarmament is extremely complicated and the discussion must necessarily proceed slowly."

The next scene in the drama is set for Geneva on Dec. 7 with the meeting of the League Council, including five of the chief League delegates. The German appointment during the Council will have before it Germany's request to join the League, as until Germany is a member the Locarno treaties do not become effective. It is widely believed that the German application during the Council is likely to be delayed till the new Government is in the saddle, though M. Briand, answering a specific question on this point, declared he was still hopeful that Germany would be admitted in January.

## Italian Press Comments

By Special Cable  
ROME, Dec. 2.—All newspapers publish brief comments on the signing of the Locarno treaties, pointing out their importance for the peace of Europe and the part played by the Italian Government during the difficult negotiations. The most remarkable of these comments is that published in the Fascist Journal, Epoca, which says that if the Locarno Treaty is to bear the fruit which is expected from its application, it must be followed by other agreements of an economic and political nature among several countries, and especially France and Germany.

France, proceeds the Journal, may now expect a reduction of its military expenditure and concentrate all its activity on a solution of the financial and economic problems. Germany

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

## Government Credit of \$5,000,000 Extended to Corn Belt Farmers

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 2  
The agricultural and financial representatives of the center of the corn belt met here with William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and other government officials to discuss ways and means of enabling the farmer to cash in on their record-breaking corn crop of this year by a process of orderly marketing.

Government machinery to expand credit facilities so the farmer might hold or feed his corn instead of sacrificing it at 50 cents a bushel was set in motion.

Two national agricultural credit corporations, to be located at Fort Dodge and Des Moines, Iowa, with capital stock of \$250,000 each, were organized and granted charters and the stock all subscribed at the meeting. These two banks, under the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, will be able to take farm paper up to \$5,000,000 with corn in the crib or livestock in the feed pen as collateral.

The organization of the two agricultural credit corporations, it was emphasized by the Iowa bankers, was not to be taken as a reflection of depression in Iowa, but merely to handle "the turnover of agriculture" along the lines of metropolitan business.

## Tacna-Arica Controversy May Again Face President

Award Provides Action by Arbitrator If  
Parties Fail to Reach Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Tacna-Arica dispute may come back to President Coolidge as arbitrator. The present situation is acutely embarrassing. What the next move on the part of the United States will be is not revealed by officials here, and depends entirely upon word to be received from General Pershing.

The award, however, has a provision for action by the arbitrator in case of disagreement in Article 45 as follows:

"The arbitrator reserves the power and right on his own motion to entertain an appeal from the plebiscite commission on any question decided by it. The arbitrator further reserves the power and right to entertain an appeal on the certificate of the commission to the effect that the question decided involves the interpretation of the award, the jurisdiction of the commission, or some question of general importance in relation to the holding or result of the plebiscite and that one member of the commission has filed a dissenting opinion in writing and requested that the question be certified to the arbitrator."

## General Pershing's Selection

"In every case of appeal the arbitrator reserves the power and right to determine the time and manner in which, and the record upon which the appeal, may be submitted to the arbitrator."

It is not conceivable, however, that Mr. Coolidge desires to have anything to do with the situation in

## SOUTHERN COLLEGE HEADS GET AVERAGE SALARIES OF \$6101

Survey of 44 Leading Institutions Shows That Texas Pays Most

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Dec. 2 (AP)—College presidents of the South are making their contributions to education at average salaries of \$6101 yearly.

This was learned by James Moreland, registrar of Georgetown College, after making a survey of 44 first rate Southern institutions. Full professors average \$2111, department heads \$3099, treasurers \$3006, registrars \$2337, executive secretaries \$2694, deans \$3634, instructors \$1588.

The University of Texas was the highest paying university in the South with \$1900 for its president down to \$1300 for instructors.

## BUS LINE NEEDED TO ASSURE PROFITS, SAYS B. & W. RECEIVER

Mr. Miller Says Railway Is Handicapped by Inability to  
Operate Through Weston—Sees Need for Many Improvements, but Lacks Authority to Make Them

When the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company is permitted to operate a through bus line, and to introduce new methods, better cars, and reforms which a receiver may not properly begin, the road may return to financial success, Franklin T. Miller, receiver of the road, said today.

Commenting on his third report as receiver, which was affirmed by James B. Carroll, judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Miller pointed out that in the office of receiver he is restrained to maintain the present status in the operation of the road, and may not make changes necessary to make the road a financial success. Just as soon, however, as the road returns to private hands, Mr. Miller stated as his belief that needed changes may render it profitable.

The chief obstacle to success at present, he said, is the inability to operate buses between Boston and Worcester because the town of Weston refuses permission to drive over 800 feet of town highway. The railway has obtained licenses from every other municipality between Boston and Worcester, but Weston refuses permission to all bus lines to operate on its highways. Traffic occasioned by the B. & W. buses would amount to about one-tenth of one per cent of the total passing over the highway, Mr. Miller said. While the railway is prevented from operating its motor lines, several lines operate through the territory in defiance of the town ordinance, Mr. Miller

pointed out, and force the railway to divide its patronage with illegal competition.

The road will seek, at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, a "missing link" law similar to legislation now permitting street railways to obtain franchise where only one municipality in a chain refuses to grant authority. Mr. Miller believes that eventually such a law will be passed, so that bus companies will be held up by a town controlling only a very small proportion of the route.

As a public service corporation, the Boston & Worcester Railway still represents a sound economic proposition, Mr. Miller said for it lies between the Boston & Maine Railroad on the north and the Boston & Albany on the south, with a valuable unserved territory along much of its suburban route.

Reduction of the line's revenue, due largely to bus competition and widespread automobile ownership, with a total loss between Feb. 11 and Sept. 30, this year, of \$30,000, is recorded in Mr. Miller's report. While the report tells in general of decreasing revenue, a note of optimism is sounded when Mr. Miller states that it is expected that the receiver and employees of the road will agree to continue the present wage scale another year.

Freight earnings have increased this year and several small branch bus lines have furnished added revenue, but these have not been sufficient to offset the drop in passenger revenue.

## SOUTH DAKOTA VOTE INDICATES FARM BLOC AID

Senator Norbeck Wins Republican Renomination  
by Large Majority

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 2 (Special)—Peter Norbeck of Redfield, senior United States Senator from South Dakota, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority at the South Dakota Republican state proposal meeting as the party candidate for second term in the Senate. His only opponent for the party endorsement was S. W. Clark of Redfield, United States Attorney.

C. J. Gunderson, state senator of Vermillion, cousin of Governor Carl Gunderson, was nominated by the Democratic proposal convention as unanimous choice of the convention for the United States Senate.

The outcome of the Republican senatorial contest was decided when the convention adopted a plank in the proposed Republican platform containing an unqualified endorsement of Senators Norbeck and William H. McMaster and their adherence to the "farm bloc" which the platform declares "represents the ideas and principles of South Dakota Republicans."

## Economy Program Praised

A plank adopted earlier commends the national Administration for its work in reducing the expenses of national government, and pledges the South Dakota delegation to support President Coolidge in continuing his work.

The Republicans also unanimously endorsed Carl Gunderson for a second term as Governor. The convention registered its first split on the vote for Lieutenant-Governor, as neither A. C. Forney of Hot Springs, the present Lieutenant-Governor, C. B. McDonald of Sioux Falls, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or M. E. Covey of Hamill, state Senator from Tripp County, succeeded in getting a majority.

Simultaneously leaders in the Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties were making desperate efforts to effect a fusion between the two parties in order to present a joint ticket against the Republican candidates in the general election next fall. Senatorial candidates who have been suggested against Mr. Norbeck by the Democrats include W. J. Balow of Beresford and J. F. Hildbrand of Watertown. Farmer-Labor candidates who have been suggested include J. W. Hildebrand of Watertown and Stephen Henderson, state Senator of Roberts County.

## Issues in the Campaign

Candidates who are proposed by the majority of the proposal men will automatically become the public candidates if there is no opposition to them within the party. If any opposition develops to any candidate, proposal men endorsing the rival candidate may file a protest against the public candidate with the State, and the decision will be left to the voters of the party at the party primary elections in March. No protesting proposals had been filed early Wednesday morning, but

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLED MEN IS PROPOSED BY METAL TRADES

Western Massachusetts Branch of National Association  
Adopts Apprenticeship Program, From Which  
Great Results Are Expected

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—Development of the youth of western Massachusetts as skilled, "all around" mechanics, to replace the rapidly dwindling mechanics of the "old school," is the avowed goal of a far-reaching educational and training program adopted by the western Massachusetts branch of the National Metal Trades Association at its annual meeting here last night.

Industries whose capital aggregates many million dollars and whose employees are numbered in the thousands were represented at the meeting, which was held for the introduction of the apprenticeship system as soon as the individual manufacturers can prepare for its application to their plants.

Their program, as generally applied last night, after the reports of the investigating committee had been read, calls for an apprenticeship system that will not be narrowly confined within the reaches of any one plant or industry, but that will function as a medium through which the raw man power in this section can be developed systematically and thoroughly into that ideal of the industrial workman—the true skilled mechanic.

## Supply Diminished

Increased specialization in industry, especially in the metal trades, has served to rapidly diminish the available supply of the higher grade of skilled mechanics, most of whom have grown into executive positions in their plants, it was pointed out. There has been no reserve supply from which to draw men to replace those who were promoted or who have retired from active work in industry. As a result the shortage has been sharply felt not only in western Massachusetts but throughout the entire country.

Robert E. Newcomb, superintendent of the Deane Works of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Company in Holyoke, chairman of the committee that made a study of the feasibility of an apprenticeship plan here, last night outlined the general plan, which the manufacturers hope to introduce.

He stressed the fact that the full co-operation of the schools and of non-members of the metal trades will be necessary to its success, and pointed out that it is a program that will not only directly aid in the rehabilitation of many industrial lines but will also work for improvement of social conditions through the creation of a highly skilled and trained class of workers in industry.

## Supplementary Education

Besides providing for apprenticeship training in the factory, a course of supplementary education, either in the public school or in a specially conducted factory school, is contemplated. Instead of making it conditional that an apprentice shall serve his entire term in one plant, or in one department, the new program is understood to provide, when it is practical, for an interchange of apprentices, so that the youth who enters industry may acquire a broad and well balanced training that will make him a true skilled mechanic.

With Mr. Newcomb in the study were associated Paul Langhammer, superintendent of the Package Machinery plant in this city, George Bagnall, superintendent of the Rolls-Royce, of America, Inc. plant in East Springfield, Charles H. Johnson, superintendent of the Van Norman Machine Tool Company's plant and, as an associate member, T. L. Loose, superintendent of the Indian Motorcycle Company factory.

The program will be placed in operation here as soon as the individual plants can make a study of it and arrange for its application to their individual problems.

## UNITED FRUIT ROAD LOSES COURT ACTION

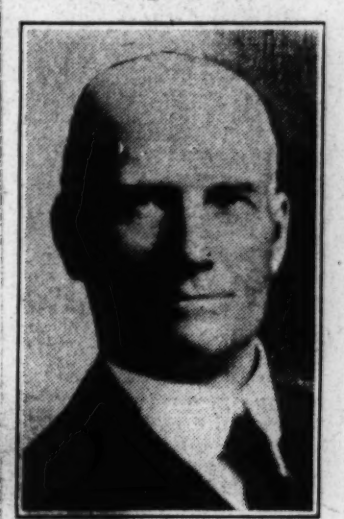
BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court has returned a decision against the Santa Maria Railroad Company, Ltd., controlled by the United Fruit Company, in a suit brought 15 years ago by the department of Magdalena.

The Court directs that the road shall not be extended farther, and that it shall be sold to the Government at the end of a 30-year period, dating from 1906, when the suit was begun.

## Indorsed in South Dakota



PETER NORBECK  
Favored by Republicans for Re-Election  
to United States Senate.



CARL GUNDERSON  
Renamed by South Dakota Republicans  
for Governor.

## MUSCLE SHOALS BOARD REPORTS

Majority of President's  
Board Firm for Federal  
Ownership

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Majority and minority reports of the President's Muscle Shoals Commission, just made public, disclosed that the majority favored government operation of the properties if a satisfactory lease was not forthcoming, while the minority held out for private operation.

The majority—Chairman McKenzie, N. B. Dial, former Senator from North Carolina and R. F. Bower—urged the importance of continued maintenance of Muscle Shoals as a part of the national defense, "the crying need of agriculture for more and cheaper fertilizer and the favorable opportunity for meeting that need."

The minority report signed by Prof. Harry A. Curtis of Yale, and William McClellan of New York, declared that private leases were indispensable and that separate power and fertilizer leases should be made. It recommends creation by Congress of a Muscle Shoals board of five members to be appointed by the President for a five-year term to arrange for leasing. It favored the leasing of Wilson dam, the hydroelectric power generated there, and the steam electric power generating plant at Nitrate Plant No. 2 for a period of not to exceed 50 years.

The majority emphasized the importance of private operation if such operation could be obtained, but urged the necessity for nitrogen for national defense and fertilizers for domestic needs. The whole properties should be operated as a unit, the majority said, and limitations should be placed on that power distributed to protect the power supply for fertilizer manufacture. "The primary purpose of the enterprise," it also suggested the advisability of interconnecting the hydroelectric plants with the general distribution system in the southeastern states.

The minority recommended that all the power of Wilson Dam, with the steam plant and Nitrate Plant No. 2 used as an auxiliary, be reserved for two years from the time necessary legislation becomes effective, and that 75,000 primary horsepower, together with 30,000 secondary horsepower, be reserved for an additional year for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizer and utilizing the equipment of Nitrate Plants No. 1 or No. 2.

Those receiving power should have the right to use it continuously but not to resell any of it. It was added, and all reserve power should be delivered to such customers and in such amounts as specified by the Muscle Shoals Board.

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## ROAD PROPOSED TO LINK BOSTON NORTH TO SOUTH

\$2,000,000 Highway Would  
Arc City From Lynn  
to Braintree

## TOTAL LENGTH TO BE ABOUT 37 MILES

State Planning Division  
Reports Plan to New Legislature

A circumferential highway around Boston, costing \$2,000,000 and extending from Lynn on the North Shore to Braintree on the South Shore, with connections for further points on both ends, is urged by the Massachusetts Division of Metropolitan Planning, in its annual report to the incoming Legislature, made public today.

The proposed highway involves the linking into an elaborate parkway system of existing highways, and the construction of 12.5 miles of new boulevards. If the proposal is adopted, the new highway would provide metropolitan Boston with one of the best and most beautiful roadways in the country. Many of the beauty spots of the far-famed North and South shores of Massachusetts would be linked in the route, and quick passage through the metropolitan area by through tourists would be afforded.

The proposed new highway would mean a great saving of time for residents of the towns involved, it is said, in passage in and out of Boston. The total length of the circumferential highway, combining both parkways and general traffic streets in about 37 miles. It is estimated that the cost of unifying present highways and building others would be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

A particular advantage of the plan would be that it links into the Newburyport Turnpike on the north, and thus furnishes an additional through route into all of northern New England. Similarly, on the south, the route would continue on a branch into the Blue Hills Reservation, and would join with highways leading for Plymouth and Cape Cod points.

The route as laid out will start at the Lynn Shore drive in Lynn near the Swampscott line and follow Eastern Avenue or other convenient streets to Western Avenue. From Western Avenue the easterly entrance to Lynn Woods can be reached at the Great Woods road entrance over excellent streets. It is then proposed to construct a suitable through route into all of northern New England. Similarly, on the south, the route would continue on a branch into the Blue Hills Reservation, and would join with highways leading for Plymouth and Cape Cod points.

The route as laid out will start at the Lynn Shore drive in Lynn near the Swampscott line and follow Eastern Avenue or other convenient streets to Western Avenue. From Western Avenue the easterly entrance to Lynn Woods can be reached at the Great Woods road entrance over excellent streets. It is then proposed to construct a suitable through route into all of northern New England. Similarly, on the south, the route would continue on a branch into the Blue Hills Reservation, and would join with highways leading for Plymouth and Cape Cod points.

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## PLANS APPEAL FROM PENSION VOTE DECISION

Attorney for Petitioners Is to Carry Issue to State Supreme Court

Directly appealing from the decision of Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney-General, who yesterday declared an old age pension act unconstitutional, Conrad W. Crocker, attorney for petitioners who desired to have a pension act placed on the ballot, today announced his intention of carrying the issue to the state Supreme Court.

It is the first time that an initiative petition has been appealed, and the first time that a test is made of the Attorney-General's final authority to keep a measure off the ballot.

After explaining the history of his attempts to introduce an initiative petition embodying an old age pension act, Mr. Crocker told of the inclusion in his petition of the specific act proposed by a majority of the special Pension Commission appointed two years ago to investigate the problem. Now that this proposal as well as has been declared unconstitutional by the Attorney-General, Mr. Crocker announces his intention of appealing.

**Mr. Crocker's Statement**  
His statement, in part, says: "Without doubt there is, throughout the Commonwealth, substantial public sentiment in favor of the establishment of such a system. A majority of the commission, that has made a special study of the question covering a period of two years at a cost to the State of approximately \$36,000, has pointed out the existing need for such relief and has recommended specific legislation to this end; but regardless of the popular will, regardless of the findings of our special commission, if Attorney-General Benton's ruling upon the special question of the constitutionality of non-contributory old age assistance is vital and far-reaching in its effect upon the general civic life of

this community. If he is sound in his view that public funds cannot constitutionally be used in aid of our worthy aged poor in the homes of their friends rather than in institutional environment, then it would seem to logically follow that we cannot constitutionally spend a single dollar of public money in support of welfare assistance, and if such is in fact the case the sooner the people of Massachusetts are made aware of the fact by a decision of our Supreme Judicial Court, the sooner the people will be in a position to set about the adoption of such amendment to our Constitution as may be necessary to adequately cover all of these highly essential sociological activities.

**Basils of Appeal**  
In this situation, and particularly in view of the tremendous importance of this issue, we do not feel, with all due respect to the Department of the Attorney-General and its ruling, that an adverse ruling of the Department is or should be necessary to carry the question to the courts. I have therefore advised my clients to forthwith undertake in the courts such appropriate proceedings as may be necessary to fully and finally clarify the situation.

"Obviously, until our highest court has adequately dealt with this question public sentiment is set at naught, the findings of the special commission are of no more than academic value, and the further introduction of non-contributory old age assistance bills in the Legislature will be void of any practical value or effect."

**GOVERNOR LISTS APPOINTMENTS**  
Submits 27 Names for Executive Council Including Renominations

Governor Fuller today nominated to the Executive Council 27 of the leading Massachusetts State officers. In most cases the nominations were reappointments. Ten supervisors for the Chelsea city elections Dec. 15 were also appointed.

Among the prominent reappointments were E. LeRoy Sweetser of Everett, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries; Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, Commissioner in the Department of Public Utilities; William F. Williams of New Bedford, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and P. S. Smith of Brookline, Commissioner of Education.

Other appointments made by the Governor were:

Richard K. Conant of Lincoln, commissioner in the Department of Public Welfare; Joseph R. Brannett and Abraham C. Ratschky of Boston, to the advisory board in the Department of Public Welfare; John S. C. Nichols of Boston, clerk in the East Boston District Court; Frank A. Brooks of Newton, chairman of the Board of Parole; Lawrence W. Lyons of Quincy, clerk in the East Norfolk District Court; Herbert N. Sheppard of Warren and Peter J. Adam of Stockbridge, members of the advisory board in the Department of Agriculture; John H. Plunkett of Boston, chief of inspection in the Department of Public Safety; A. Lincoln Fieno of Boston and Thomas H. Sullivan of Milbury, members of the advisory board in the Department of Education; Stanislaus Mieczkowski of Worcester and Mary A. Barr of Boston, division of Immigration and Americanization; Patrick J. McMahon of Westfield, associate commissioner of Civil Service Commission; Patrick O. Loughlin of Brookline, trustee of Norfolk County Agricultural School; Andrew Marshall of Boston, trustee of Massachusetts Hospital School; Fred W. Janness of Lowell, commissioner of Fireman's Relief; William W. Winedle of Milbury, member of State Reservation Commission; R. Dwight Fullerton of Dedham, special justice of District Court of eastern Norfolk; Joseph A. Lovering of Leominster, special justice of District Court of Leominster; William H. Root of Haverhill, Edward F. Miller of Newton, chairman, and David Craig of Peabody, board of examiners of plumbers.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid all other countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**James I. Wingate & Son**  
Copley Square, Boston

**Interior Decorations**  
Church Work a Specialty  
Plain and Decorative Painting  
Distinctive Furniture

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**BOSTON**

**TENTED CITY**  
Mechanics Bldg., Dec. 2-3-4-5  
10 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
AVIATION SHOW  
MILITARY EXHIBITIONS  
BAZAAR—MIDWAY—BANDS  
VAUDEVILLE—DANCING  
ADMISSION 50c.  
Benefit Entitled Men's New Clubhouse  
8 Fayette Street  
Guy Murchie, Pres. Allan Forbes, Treas.

## De Luxe Travel Airplanes Shown at Tented City Show

Exhibition at Mechanics Building Outlines Advances in Flying Since War Days

Picturing a successful future for commercial aviation in which the new transportation airplanes will be as comfortable as an automobile sedan and as secure as a railroad train, the New England Aviation Show opened at Mechanics Building today. It will continue daily through Saturday.

Rows of tents and booths, exhibiting the latest developments in the field of aviation, greeted the throngs of visitors. The impetus which the New England exhibition will give to aviation is expected to be a substantial factor in the extension of commercial lines in this vicinity.

Just beyond the tents were the airplanes, lined up as though on a ready to take off. Here an aviator and those desiring to be one could "cruise around" in their heart's content, seeing the interesting variations which have marked aviation development during the last few years.

To those who, 10 or 15 years ago, drew visions of the comfortable and safe flying would like to ride in, providing quick transportation to distant points, a return of that old feeling is due when they gaze upon the Wright Bellanca six-seater cabin monoplane. Here is a real aviation delight, sleek as a greyhound, with a cozy, heated cabin, a well-muffled motor, and complete protection from the high winds of the upper air strata.

Not in the least a military development, the purely commercial plane permits one to enter it without any special flying clothing and ride with the quiet and comfort characteristic of a finely appointed sedan.

Eight miles to a gallon at 100 miles an hour, a maximum speed of 132 miles per hour and yet the remarkably slow landing speed of 42 miles

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably rain tonight or Thursday; little change in temperature; increasing northeast and east winds, reaching gale force.

New England: Rain or snow late tonight or Thursday; little change in temperature; increasing easterly wind, probably reaching gale force tonight or Thursday.

Storm warnings: Continued north of Virginia capes to Boston; warning changed to northwest, tropical storm, apparently central, short distance east of Wilmington; moving northward.

**Official Temperatures**  
(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 26  
Atlantic City ..... 26  
Boston ..... 26  
Buffalo ..... 26  
Chicago ..... 26  
Cincinnati ..... 26  
Cleveland ..... 26  
Denver ..... 26  
Detroit ..... 26  
Evanston ..... 26  
Grand Rapids ..... 26  
Hartford ..... 26  
Indianapolis ..... 26  
Jacksonville ..... 26  
Kansas City ..... 26  
Los Angeles ..... 26  
Louisville ..... 26  
Memphis ..... 26  
Miami ..... 26  
Milwaukee ..... 26  
Minneapolis ..... 26  
Mobile ..... 26  
Montgomery ..... 26  
New Orleans ..... 26  
New York ..... 26  
Philadelphia ..... 26  
Pittsburgh ..... 26  
Portland, Me. .... 26  
Portland, Ore. .... 26  
Reno ..... 26  
Richmond, Va. .... 26  
St. Louis ..... 26  
St. Paul ..... 26  
Seattle ..... 26  
Shanghai ..... 26  
Singapore ..... 26  
Sourthern City ..... 26  
Tampa ..... 26  
Washington ..... 26  
Wichita ..... 26  
Yonkers ..... 26

**High Tides at Boston**  
Wednesday, 12:32 p. m.  
Thursday, 7:03 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

**Permanent Waving**  
\$15.00 and up  
Shampooing, Marceling, Manicuring  
**MAUD A. WHITE**  
If you can't come to us we will go to your home. Call for appointment.  
840 Little Bldg., Boston Tel. 9-010  
Open Evenings by Appointment

**Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association**  
Tel. Back Bay 0401

**Caplan**  
325 Mass. Ave., Boston

**881 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.**  
**Louis Joseph Antiques**  
Tel. BB 1166

**Cleanders Dyers**  
Consult  
**HOUSE OF DALOZ** ESTAB. 1848  
Garments Draperies Rugs  
Main Office  
11 Humphrey Street  
Tel. 5-8-8  
Downtown Bureau Tel. Regent 8040  
87-89 Temple Pl. 1023 Beacon St.  
Tel. Lbs. 6176 Brookline Bureau

**Long**  
JEWELRY  
RINGS for the LADY  
Without exception, the rings illustrated are the greatest values ever put on sale, for this type of ring.  
An extravagant statement, but we know it's true.

All Are Set With Genuine Stones  
AMETHYST GARNET TOPAZ

14 K. White Gold \$12 14 K. White Gold

The illustrations do not convey any idea of the exceedingly delicate design—as exquisite as a piece of fine lace, yet durable enough to wear a lifetime.

Mail orders will be filled with return privilege  
40 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON  
Our NEW STORE extends to you a most cordial welcome.

## CITY TREASURER BEFORE BOARD

Boston Finance Commission Expected to Press Return of \$2500

It is understood that the Boston Finance Commission will press for repayment to the city of about \$2500 which was expended by the Boston City Council last spring when it made a trip to several cities and which Rupert S. Carver, City Auditor, approved, and John J. Curley, city treasurer, aid on appropriation by the council.

This afternoon the City Treasurer and the Auditor appeared before the Finance Commission in answer to a request by Charles L. Carr, chairman, and they were armed with an opinion by the Law Department of the city which Mayor Curley requested yesterday when the commission wrote the Mayor asking him to take steps necessary to compel those responsible to pay back the money to the city which had been expended on the trip.

The law department's view of the request made of Mayor Curley by the finance commission is that the councilmen made the trip in good faith and in what they deemed to be the best interests of the city. The fact that in 1921, the then corporation counsel, Arthur D. Hill, sanctioned a trip by the council to study city gas and electric lighting, which cost \$3000, was asserted by the law department as a precedent to the opinion which E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, gave the council last spring when the trip was proposed.

Ten citizens asked the Supreme Court for an injunction, but Justice William C. Wait refused it, giving it as his opinion that the expenditure was official and not "personal," as defined in the Act of 1909 wherein the council is forbidden to spend money for "personal expenses."

While the decision, which was at

**PATALANO TO SERVE SENTENCE, PAY FINE**  
The Full Bench of the Supreme Court has over-ruled the exceptions of Peter Patalano who contested a place in the so-called Brick Bottom section of Somerville, visited by students from Arlington, Cambridge and Watertown. Mr. Patalano was one of those taken in a roundup by Robert T. Bushnell, Assistant District Attorney of defendants in the Brick Bottom area. He was found guilty by a Middlesex jury of keeping a nuisance and of keeping and exposing liquor and was given sentences totaling nine months and fines aggregating \$600.

He must pay the fine and serve the sentence.

**NEW BUILDING RECORD**  
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Richmond has passed its "1,000,000 a month" record in building operations. The total value of building permits already issued this year being \$12,134,722, with one month to go. The total for the month closing Nov. 27, according to a report from the office of Henry F. Beck, building inspector, is \$1,816,115, of which \$101,435 is for new work.

**HEAVY MELTING STEEL LOWER**  
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—A user of heavy melting steel has purchased at \$15.50, a decrease of 40 cents a ton.

**Carry Your Books to Church in the**  
**Colonial Book Carrier**  
Made of fine black, flexible sheep-skin pin grain. Has pocket on the outside for handkerchief or money. Packed in silver striped box. Sent anywhere in U. S. postage paid and insured.  
\$3.50  
Colonial Leather Products Co.  
44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

**Although the Illustration Is Only One of Many Designs**  
The buyer seeking unusual and distinctive merchandise, with a range of prices as wide as their variety of uses and designs—will find here specimens of popular appeal and exceptional value. Among the many and varied articles in our extensive lines are Lamps, Pictures, Vacuum Cleaners, Toasters, Irons, Washing Machines, Waxes, Grills, Curling Irons, Electric Trains, Toys.

**Radio Systems Installed**  
G. C. BUEKEL  
**BACK BAY ELECTRIC CO.**  
177 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston  
Kenmore 3737—3738 Open Evenings

**To Own and Carry a 16-Rib Colored Silk Umbrella**  
is the desire of most women.

Fancy borders and self colored ottoman borders with distinctive handles are in The Shepard Umbrella Store in a largely diversified stock and priced to suit every one.

The man wishing to give HER a desired gift, the colored 16-rib umbrella is a joy even to buy. No sizes to consider—only the color. Navy, purple, brown, green, red.

Prices range 6.50, 7.50, 8.95, 10.00, 10.95, 12.50, 14.00, 17.00 to 22.50

New England folks may write Barbara West, stating price you wish to pay, also color desired. She will do the rest.

**The Shepard Stores**  
BOSTON, MASS.

## BRITAIN'S IMPORT DUTIES ANNOUNCED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Dec. 2.—The proposals which the British Government submits to Parliament today for the new safeguarding of import duties are now announced. They include 50 per cent on incandescent gas mantles, 24 in 15 upon packing and wrapping paper value, also 35 per cent upon cutlery and leather gloves values.

Philip Snowden leads the Opposition in its attack upon these duties, which will be strongly pressed by the Liberals as well as by Labor as a first step toward a general tariff which the Conservatives are pledged not to introduce in this Parliament.

**PIG IRON OUTPUT GAINS**  
At 3,015,482 tons for the 30 days, November pig iron output was at a daily rate of 100,516 tons, compared with 92,370 tons in October, or 97,528 tons a day.

**39 ADDITIONAL MAIL CLERKS FOR BOSTON**  
Authority to appoint 39 additional postal clerks has been granted by the Boston Post Office, upon his request for more help to meet increased business.

These clerks were assigned yesterday to the following branches of the Boston Post Office: Arlington, 1; Back Bay, 3; Burlington Avenue, 9; Malden, 1; Newton Lower Falls, 1; Newtonville, 1; North Postal, 2; Somerville, 1; South Postal, 5; Waltham, 1; Wellesley Hills, 1; Inquiry Division—Burlington Avenue, 1; General Post Office—City Delivery, 7; Mailings, 2; Financial, 3.

**CONSERVATIVE WINS ELECTION**  
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Eng., Dec. 2 (AP)—Walter Guinness, Minister of Agriculture, and Conservative, defeated George Nicholls, Liberal, in the by-election here for member of Parliament. Guinness received 14,700 votes, and Nicholls 8703.

**Use it in French Dressing**  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

**Practical Gifts**  
In our shop are scores of those unusual gifts which impart to the giver the satisfaction of having found something different. Luggage and leather goods, gloves, bill folds, photo frames, writing cases and hundreds of other useful and interesting articles.

**London Harness Co.**  
60 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

**HOME SAVINGS BANK**  
75 Tremont St., Boston

**The Store of Unexpected Gifts**

THOSE who seek the unusual in Christmas gifts will find the answer to their quest in the Doten-Dunton store. Here is assembled a galaxy of choice gift suggestions for men and for women. Only a few carefully chosen items of the same character are here, all of them produced by the best manufacturers.

Among the many unusual things displayed are lamps of many sizes, shapes and hues, beautifully wrought vases, odd, attractive pieces to grace a table or desk—and a wealth of other suggestions combining rare artistry with practical value. Desks, too—of walnut and mahogany, for office and home. Truly, you will find the Doten-Dunton store a fruitful source of distinctive gifts!

You are cordially welcomed to our store, to view this array of Christmas suggestions—perhaps to find the answer to your gift problem.

**DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.**  
32 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



## GOOD WILL GAIN IS INDICATED IN ADVERTISING

St. Louis Better Business  
Bureau Shows Record of  
Public Confidence

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2 (Special).—Specific facts showing great progress in service gratuitously rendered to the public during the fiscal year just ended by the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, affiliated with the Advertising Club of St. Louis, are given in the annual report of Harry W. Riehl, secretary-manager. The number of investigations of inquiries regarding questionable merchandising methods was doubled during the 12 months; there was an increase of approximately 35 per cent in the number of cases handled by the financial division; the personnel was increased from five to 13 persons. The budget raised from \$21,000 in 1924 to \$36,000 for 1925, it is stated.

"A result is that public confidence in advertising is being increased and that the good will of the advertiser is being improved," explained Mr. Riehl in an interview. "We feel that the proper method of protecting public confidence in advertising and protecting legitimate business from unfair trade practices, is primarily one of education and not of prosecution. A sound, constructive, affirmative appeal is thus used."

**3070 Inquiries Handled**  
No estimate is given of the amount of money saved to St. Louis people through operation of the financial division but 3070 inquiries were handled, it is stated. In one case, for example, concerning investigation into methods of selling pie and sandwich vending machines, less than 10 per cent of the 400 potential purchasers gave any indication of interest after the bureau had disclosed results of its investigation. The bureau estimates that a sum in excess of the total annual budget for its operation, \$36,000, was saved people of St. Louis in this one case.

The bureau is financed by St. Louis merchants, bankers, manufacturers and others interested in advertising and honest business and has an advisory board of 45 men, representing 37 lines of business, no one class of business representing more than 14 per cent of the entire membership, explained Mr. Riehl. There are 28 trade groups, three having been added during the year and more are now being formed.

Important results have been achieved by the merchandise division, which was established a year ago and is under direction of Dwight L. Hood. Work of this department involves constant check of new paper and other advertising in the retail field. The staff consists of a merchandise manager, assistant and chief shopper who has a corps of shoppers, some women who serve a few days weekly.

Each day each advertisement is checked by the chief shopper. Suspected advertising items are referred to the shoppers, who go to the stores and compare the merchandise offered with the advertisements. In cases of doubt or where necessary proof is required, articles are purchased. During the year 2239 cases of suspected advertising were handled, and of these 365 were found to be correct, the annual report reveals.

**Merchants Welcome Bureau Work**  
"The work of this department is essentially constructive. Merchants who have built enviable reputations for honesty are keenly alert to any new public condition or opinion which might affect their good will. The work of the bureau advances these merchants of minor inaccuracies which creep into their advertising and sales practices. With such information these merchants can correct what undermines good will and can maintain the high standard

of advertising and sales which their policy prescribes.  
"Believing that the cycle of any sale is not complete until the consumer has actually purchased the merchandise, and that any break in this cycle will affect the ultimate purchase, the bureau inaugurated a few months ago what is known as the shopping service.

"This is rendered on the theory that a considerable portion of money spent for advertising and building good will of an institution is vitiated by inability of the sales person properly to reflect policies of the institution. In the majority of cases it has been found that the condition can be remedied by simply placing before these persons knowledge that a check is being made of their general sales characteristics. This work has met with instant approval in merchandise circles and 2615 reports have been issued during the year."

## LONG AND SHORT TO BE CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 1)

terior country the same treatment they give the coast.  
"Our fight must go on. There can be no compromise on an issue that is so fundamentally right. All that we folks in the Intermountain West want is the same right and the same opportunities that are given elsewhere.

"Consider the territory between Chicago and New York, how it has developed. Look at its industries, its agriculture, its manufacturing plants. Boats have been allowed to operate freely on the Great Lakes and on such rivers as the Monongahela in Pennsylvania, and there never has been a fourth section violation by the railroads there to meet water transportation. The result is evident. The big industrial cities of the East speak for the soundness of the plan we are fighting to establish for the West.

"The Intermountain West has enormous wealth in natural resources yet we have not had the opportunity to develop them. The East has grown in wealth and population because it never has been discriminated against in freight rates. We have been forced to remain an agricultural and pastoral country because we always have had either the discrimination itself or the constant threat of discrimination hanging over us.

"Our legislation is more important now than ever before, because the West is beginning to come into its own. We must be permitted to enjoy this opportunity. Given a fixed policy that will permit and encourage industrial development, the West will grow in wealth and population. It will give our agricultural districts a home market which will bring with it diversified farming, that is so essential to prevent ultimate wearing out of the fertility of the soil. It will result in the manufacture of our own natural resources in the great territories where they are produced.  
"The best interest of the Government lies in a well-balanced distribution of its people. We cannot have this well-balanced distribution until there is fixed a definite policy which will permit free development of all parts of the country."

## HOLLAND CABINET REMAINS UNFORMED

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, Dec. 2.—Mr. Marchand, leader of the Radicals, has failed in his endeavor to form a Cabinet with the Socialists and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics declared that they considered a Cabinet formed by a coalition of the three Conservative parties, the Christian Democrats, the Anti-Revolutionists and themselves, the best guarantee for safeguarding the nation's interests.

In the present emergency however, they said they would reconsider cooperation with the Radicals and Socialists. As the Radicals and Socialists have but 31 votes in the second chamber, M. Marchand had to inform the Queen that his endeavors had remained without result.

## REICH AROUSED OVER EX-KAISER

Proposal to Pay Hohenzollerns  
Huge Compensation  
Opposed by Republicans

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Republicans are up in arms here about the agreement the Prussian Minister of Finance is about to make with the House of Hohenzollern, according to which the Prussian state will return to the ex-Kaiser and his family 290,000 acres of their pre-revolutionary possessions in Germany, including the royal palace in Berlin, roughly valued at 195,000,000 gold marks and pay them 20,000,000 gold marks compensation for 110,000 acres of their property which remain in the hands of the State. The total value of what the Prussian state is about to give the Hohenzollerns in cash and kind therefore, is estimated at 225,000,000 gold marks. The Prussian Government, it is said, is compelled to take this step, as it has lost six lawsuits which the ex-Kaiser entered into for the purpose of regaining his property, the court invariably deciding in his favor.

Now the Democrats have introduced a bill in the Reichstag empowering the federal states to deal

## SOUTH DAKOTA HOLDS TO BLOC

(Continued from Page 1)

they may be filed at any time prior to Jan. 1.

Chief issues raised in the campaign against Senator Norbeck are in connection with his record while acting as Governor of the State, during which he was largely instrumental in the adoption of a system of rural credits, or loans by the State to farmers, a bank guaranty law, State hall insurance, State bonding Department, and similar socialistic enterprises. The campaign against Governor Gunderson is centered about the operation of the State cement and gravel plant, the administrative reorganization law adopted during his administration.

## TACNA-ARICA CONTROVERSY MAY AGAIN FACE PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

reach an amicable settlement along the lines indicated by the arbitrator, whether by direct reference back to him by the commission, as can be done under the award, or by strengthening the hands of General Pershing so that the provisions of the award shall be carried out as stipulated and a firm policy maintained. Frankly, no one in the Government is prepared to say at the moment just where and how the next step is to be taken.

## Chileans Insist Upon Date for Plebiscite Being Fixed

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (P).—The year-old controversy between Chile and Peru over the sovereignty of Tacna and Arica has been brought to the attention of the League of Nations by the Chilean Minister at Bern, Valdes Mendive, who has deposited with Sir Eric Drummond, the League's secretary-general, a memorandum regarding the delay in holding the plebiscite provided for in the award of President Coolidge as arbitrator to end the dispute.

The memorandum is regarded by some as a protest against Gen. John J. Pershing, president of the plebiscitary commission, retarding the voting on the question of issue. "The commission," says the memorandum, "has been sitting at Arica for four months, and Chile has fulfilled all the conditions laid down by General Pershing, including a guarantee for impartiality of voting and withdrawal of troops. Nevertheless, General Pershing has convoked new meetings of the commission without putting on the agenda the questions of fixing a plebiscite date or voting conditions."

Continuing, the memorandum expresses the belief of Chile that a postponement of the plebiscite would increase the animosity between Chile and Peru and says that therefore Chile ordered its representative at Arica not to take part in the sittings of the commission until General Pershing was willing

with this matter by legislation and not through the courts. It is doubtful whether the plan will receive the necessary two-thirds majority—the bill being an amendment to the constitution which protects property—since the Roman Catholics, who, it is said, apprehend that the confiscation of the property of the Hohenzollerns may be followed later by the confiscation of the property of the church, will probably vote with the Conservatives against it. The Liberals attack the Hohenzollerns very strongly for demanding the return of their property at a time when industry as well as a majority of the population is struggling hard to make both ends meet, and in view of the fact that millions of Germans lost their savings through inflation, and only an extremely small percentage of their pre-war Government and war loan bonds will be revalued by the Reich. An agreement of the kind about to be concluded between the Prussian state and the Hohenzollerns, the Liberals declare, is without precedent in European history. The Social Democrats, it is stated, are planning to demand a referendum.

## ACTION AGAINST B. & M. IS TAKEN

New Hampshire Wants Repair  
Shops Workers Increased

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2 (P).—The State of New Hampshire today filed a bill in equity requesting the Merrimack County Superior Court to order the Boston & Maine Railroad to bring the number of employees in its New Hampshire repair shops to a total equal at least to the number employed in 1917.

The action against the railroad was precipitated by the closing of the old locomotive shop in Concord a few weeks ago. The State contends that a statute enacted in 1917 is being violated. The statute requires as a condition to permission for the reorganization of the road that shops in the State should not be discontinued or the number employed decreased.

It is held by the State that the shop forces have been reduced 29 per cent since 1917. The railroad has increased 67 per cent for the system as a whole and that the ratio of New Hampshire employees to others on the system has dropped from 20.9 per cent to 15.3 per cent. Among other things, it is stated, the railroad has been restrained from issuing any additional stock.

## WILSON STAMP SALE IS TO START DEC. 28

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (P).—The die proof of the new Woodrow Wilson 17-cent stamp has been completed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Harry S. New Postmaster-General, announces that work will be rushed to have the first issue placed on sale Dec. 28.

They will be sold on that day only at Stanton, Va., Mr. Wilson's native place; Princeton, N. J., his last home before coming to the White House; New York City, headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and at Washington.

## SWAZILAND TO JOIN SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

By Special Cable  
CAPETOWN, Dec. 2.—It is understood that the Imperial native territory of Swaziland will shortly be incorporated with the Union of South Africa. Although hostile views were expressed a year ago in London, the Premier, General Hertzog, persisted in his efforts. It is now believed the Imperial Government is sympathetic, provided the interests

of 100,000 natives in Swaziland are safeguarded.  
The main difficulty has been the attitude of natives who do not own much land and who feel that their territory may become the dumping ground for other natives in the Union. It is expected that General Hertzog will make an announcement in a few days. The Union would gain 6678 square miles of new territory by the inclusion of Swaziland.

The present trouble really began with the arrival at Arica some time ago of Arturo Alessandri, former President of Chile. He immediately began his stay with a series of speeches the gist of which was that Chile still was in possession of the provinces and held suzerainty over them.

SPARKS MULE AND HORSE COMPANY  
Established 1869  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL TYPES OF HORSES AND MULES  
St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

## COUNCIL SEEKS MOSUL SOLUTION

Agreement Between Britain  
and Turkey Hoped For  
in League Circles

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The commissions on the Greco-Bulgarian conflict and Mosul have returned to Geneva, and sent their report to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. They will hold themselves at the disposition of the Council.

In the Mosul affair, the view here becomes daily more prevalent that the Council will again endeavor to obtain an agreement between the two parties, and will not render a compulsory decision unless obliged to do so; then the procedure could be similar to that taken as regards Upper Silesia.

The news received here, however, does not give the impression of Turkish acceptance.

It is hoped that on advice of the League's economic committee, which is now sitting here, that the Council will make a recommendation to the countries adjoining Austria to adopt a liberal commercial policy toward Austria. This is instead of the proposed general preferential tariff which has been abandoned.

Meanwhile, Mr. Schueller, the Austrian delegate, states that the general situation in Austria is improving slowly but steadily.  
The same day that the Council will also deal with the world economic conference proposed by Louis Loucheur. The committee agrees that the conference is necessary, but there is considerable difference of opinion on the question of agenda.  
The same day that Germany signed the Locarno Treaty in London it registered at the Secretariat, 11 treaties and agreements, though it is not a member of the League.

## \$11,878,781 TO COMPLETE ALASKA ROAD SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (P).—Completion of the Alaska Railroad over a period of years at a cost of \$11,878,781, it may be operated efficiently and economically, was recommended in the annual report of Noel W. Smith, general manager of the road. The report calls attention to the cutting down of the annual operating deficit by \$489,967.59 during the last fiscal year, the 1924-25 figure being \$1,246,674.45.

The general manager reported that while no rapid development in Alaska can be looked for in the next few years, indications point to a gradual increase in traffic for the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (P).—The die proof of the new Woodrow Wilson 17-cent stamp has been completed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Harry S. New Postmaster-General, announces that work will be rushed to have the first issue placed on sale Dec. 28.

## LIVING ROOMS AND FRESH AIR

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## ALLIED ARMIES TO BE REDUCED

(Continued from Page 1)

obtains many advantages and may resume full political activity in European affairs, and when it joins the League of Nations it may ask for a revision of the eastern frontier.

Italy and England, who together assumed the duties as guarantors of the pact, gain notable advantages, especially that of "fortifying themselves without arousing the suspicion of other governments."

The League of Nations is also greatly strengthened as a result of the conclusion of the Locarno pact. Before adjourning, the Chamber will ratify the pact.

## Liberals Mark Signing of Pact

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The signing of the Locarno agreements in London is celebrated in Liberal circles here as the commencement of a real peace and a new treaty between Germany and the western allies called the "peace pact."

The Liberal papers describe the pact as a "barbed-wire spirit" of Versailles gave way to the desire of nations to come to a better understanding with one another and the idea of European solidarity.

## ITALIANS GENEROUSLY SUBSCRIBE TO FUND

By Special Cable  
ROME, Dec. 2.—The Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini's request that \$10,000 should voluntarily be subscribed by Dec. 1 has been fulfilled. Although the official returns of the money collected will not be published before the end of this week, it is estimated that double the sum asked for by the Premier has been collected in less than a fortnight.

Spontaneous offers were made by all classes of people, from the members of the royal family to the inmates of prisons. Turin is at the top of the list of all the cities for the amount collected, which was over 15,000,000 lire, while even the native population of the Italian African colonies generously contributed to the fund.

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## ARISTIDE BRIAND IS FACING DIFFICULT TASK IN PARLIAMENT

Newly-elected Prime Minister Returns from London—To  
Make French Parties Agree

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rarely has a Premier begun his ministerial life with such a triumph as Aristide Briand, whose return, after the signature of the Locarno treaties, was greeted enthusiastically, in the belief that a new era of peace is opening. But rarely after the first outburst of applause has a Premier had such a difficult task at the commencement of his governmental career.

While his performances in foreign domain are praised, Parliament is alarmed at what is promised in the financial domain.  
France and Germany must now work together, repeated M. Briand. But it is more difficult to make French parties work together. Fresh from London, M. Briand did not face the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon with his declaration, and to allow Louis Loucheur, Finance Minister, to demand 6,000,000,000 francs increase in the advances of the Banque de France to the State and 7,500,000,000 francs increase in circulation.

It is still protested that this is not inflation, since the augmentation will be quickly reabsorbed by fiscal measures which will raise direct and indirect taxes.

## Coldness Said to Be Inevitable

For the declaration, with its references to Locarno, its indication of return to the electoral method of single-member constituencies, a majority might be expected. But afterward a certain coldness is inevitable. M. Briand has not satisfied the opinion either of the Left, Center, or Right in his choice of collaborators, and it is freely hinted in political circles that the Government may be short-lived, and may be followed by a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. Thus M. Briand passes the same day through extremes, both hot and cold.

It is a genuine approval which is widely given to the pact and which, it is said, marks the vista of a happier humanity. If the desire to arrive at a better feeling did not exist, it is estimated that double the sum asked for by the Premier has been collected in less than a fortnight.

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## A Gift that Inspires Gratitude

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for Son or Daughter  
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To mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half-century since "Science and Health" was first published in 1875, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a HALF-CENTURY EDITION of the pocket-size Textbook.  
This special edition has a title page in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular black morocco pocket edition.

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Orders for the pocket edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" should state plainly whether the maroon or the black morocco edition is desired.

Orders and Remittances should be sent to  
HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent  
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in fourteen different styles and sizes, which are listed in the advertisement on the Home Forum Page of this newspaper.

## Remington Portable

## World News in Brief

New York (P).—John P. Burnes, who recalls the activities and personalities of Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and of many other prominent figures in the history of Wall Street, has announced his retirement effective Jan. 1 as superintendent of the floor department of the New York Stock Exchange, where he has served for 55 years.

Lexington, Va. (Special).—In January short courses covering the design, construction and maintenance of various types of roads and pavements, and work closely allied to highway engineering and contractor work, will be offered at Virginia Military Institute under the supervision of the civil engineering department, acting in cooperation with the board of supervisors of Rockbridge County, and the Virginia State Highway Commission.

New York (P).—Vincent Astor is about to erect for himself a small town house on East Fortieth Street. It will contain, however, several architectural features of the noted Astor chateau at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, which recently was sold for \$3,000,000.

Salem, Ore. (Special).—Residents of Kansas, Illinois and other corn-growing states were surprised during the annual Marion-Polk County Corn Show and Industrial Exhibit to find on exhibition 18-foot corn stalks with 18-inch ears of corn. Prize-winning agricultural products in eight local communities, selected at individual exhibits, were displayed. The show is held at the Armory and under the auspices of the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

New York (P).—Drivers are taking note of what Magistrate Golden of Brooklyn will do to them if they treat their horses unkindly. A peddler and a laundryman who left their horses unblanketed in the cold had to leave bats and coats in court and stand outside 15 minutes.

New York (P).—The August Belmont box, one of the most favored in the opera's "diamond horseshoe," has been bought by Paul H. Helms, baking magnate, for less than \$200,000, the book value. Only 10 such transactions have taken place at the Opera House within the last 31 years.

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## Reduction Sale of Coats

All our high grade imported and domestic fur trimmed Dressy Coats, and Sport Coats, original models and copies at greatly reduced prices; ranging from

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Mimosa, Christmas Bells, Freesia, Regent Street, Narcisse, Violets, Roses, Jasmine, Ambre and Lily of the Valley  
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## Great White Fleet

### Special Cruises to Guatemala

Home of the Mayas—that wonderful vanished race, known as the "Greeks of America."

### Twenty-four Day Cruises

Leaving New York every other Saturday, beginning January 9, 1926. Stopping at Havana, Cuba, and Kingston, Jamaica. Special auto trips, hotel accommodations and railroad fares all included in price of ticket

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## LAUDS LOCARNO TREATY SIGNING

English League Union Secretary Declares War Can Be Wiped Out

Pointing to the signing of the Locarno security pact by the leading European nations in London yesterday as a substantial ground for his conclusion, Dr. James C. M. Garnett, secretary of the League of Nations Union in England, declared that war between civilized nations can be wholly eliminated in the present generation, in his address at the dinner of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at the Copley-Plaza last night.

"Locarno is merely a jutting out of Geneva enterprise," Dr. Garnett said. "It is another evidence how the League has grown in prestige. Three years ago representatives at session would often wonder if the League would survive the year. Last year every country in Europe, except Italy and Spain, was represented at Geneva either by its Foreign Secretary, its Prime Minister, or both."

"There has been very little disarmament so far. To have a real disarmament it must be all-around disarmament; otherwise the better-disposed nations would be apt to drop their arms, while the worse-disposed would keep theirs, and you would be worse off than before. To get all-around disarmament it is necessary to have security, if you want to gain the adherence of the nervous nations which think they have potential enemies on their borders."

"Locarno has all but closed the door to war in Europe; and it has spread security everywhere, for Germany will be now in the League, in a position to help in its decisions on affairs happening in all corners of the world."

The dinner was, in part, a celebration of the Locarno signing. There were about 100 present. Dr. Richard A. Cabot, Prof. Arthur L. Hughes, John F. Moors, Miss Margaret Curtis and Dr. William F. Slocum, all of whom visited the League of Nations at Geneva last summer, gave brief reports. Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard, presided.

## JUDGE SUMMARILY DISCHARGES JURY

Court Acts Following Verdict in Liquor Case

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 2 (AP)—When the jury which heard the case of the State against Augustus McNalley of Houlton, charged with the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, returned a verdict of not guilty in the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Charles P. Barnes summarily discharged it. His only comment was that, in his opinion, the jurors could be of no further use to the county. A new venire of 18 men was immediately ordered.

McNalley claimed he was not in Houlton on the date of the alleged sale but presented no witnesses to substantiate his testimony, nor was he represented by counsel. The State's only witness was William Thompson, who testified that he had purchased a half pint of alcohol of the respondent at a Houlton restaurant at which McNalley was employed. The alcohol was exhibited as evidence.

## BETA GAMMA SIGMA HONORS FIVE AT B. U.

Five seniors at the College of Business Administration of Boston University have been honored by election to Beta Gamma Sigma, the recognized scholarship fraternity in colleges of business administration. Roy Davis, assistant dean of the college, announced at a student assembly yesterday afternoon held at the university gymnasium, Gainsboro Street.

Election to this fraternity is equivalent to election to Phi Beta Kappa in colleges of liberal arts. Beta Gamma Sigma is a national organization with chapters in colleges of commerce and business administration in all parts of the United States. The men are John C. Canavan of Cambridge and Max R. Grossman of Malden, both seniors in the day division of the college, and Juan Acevedo of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Philip H. Hensel of Worcester, and Kenneth B. White of Chiles, Me., seniors in the evening division of the college.

## D. A. R. ASKS TORN FLAGS BE REMOVED

Removal of delapidated flags and faded wreaths from the iron posts marking public places that have been named in honor of heroes of the World War is being sought by the committee on the correct use of the flag, Mrs. Maitland L. Osborne, chairman, of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts. Mrs. Osborne says that such an exhibition of the flag is not "correct," that faded and torn flags and flowers do not honor the men it is wished to honor, and that the exhibition is unsightly and disorderly.

The World War committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Dr. Lillian G. Perry, chairman, reported that the committee is working to give Christmas packages to the boys still in the care of institutions.

## NEW MAINE PRISON WARDEN TAKES OFFICE

THOMASTON, Me., Dec. 2 (AP)—F. Morris Fish of Hallowell, former state probation officer, yesterday assumed his new duties as warden of the state prison as successor to Lester D. Eaton, who resigned after the conclusion recently of an investigation of conditions in the prison. All the 17 suspended employees of the prison who signed affidavits charging irregularities and mismanagement returned to their duties, except two who have secured other positions.

## ENGLISH MUSIC CRITIC TO LECTURE FOR B. U.

Percy Scholes, English music critic, will give a free public lecture at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Allen Brown music library of the Boston Public Library and the Boston University music department on the subject of "Music Unfettered." Prof. John P. Marshall of the university and Richard G. Apel of the music library announced yesterday.

Mr. Scholes is the author of eight books on the subject, the music critic of the London Evening Standard, the official critic of the British Broadcasting Company which controls all radio-casting in England, and has lectured at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and London universities. His appearance at Boston University is one of a few which he is making in a brief stay in the United States. His lecture will be at 8:15 at Jacob Sleeper Hall, 538 Boylston Street.

## CHANGE IS SEEN IN WAGE LAWS

Massachusetts Labor Official Discusses Recent Court Decisions

The turning point in minimum wage legislation in the United States is represented by the recent adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Arizona minimum wage law, declaring the mandatory law of the State of Arizona unconstitutional, and the decision given by the same court in April, 1923, regarding the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia, said Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, in an interview today. She said:

One of the results of these decisions is very possibly the introduction of legislation of the Massachusetts type in states now having mandatory laws. Such action already has been contemplated by some states. It is assumed by many interested in the situation that legislation of the Massachusetts form is the only kind of minimum wage legislation the Supreme Court, as now constituted, would uphold.

Decision Defined

The two decisions mean apparently that mandatory minimum wage legislation as applied to women will not be held valid by the Supreme Court. Following the District of Columbia opinion, and before that in the Arizona case was given, several of the state courts had declared the state laws unconstitutional if applied to adults, as the Arizona decision is based on the District of Columbia one. It is to be assumed that the situation with respect to the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia opinion, and before that in the Arizona case was given, several of the state courts had declared the state laws unconstitutional if applied to adults, as the Arizona decision is based on the District of Columbia one. It is to be assumed that the situation with respect to the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia opinion, and before that in the Arizona case was given, several of the state courts had declared the state laws unconstitutional if applied to adults, as the Arizona decision is based on the District of Columbia one.

Constitutionality Assured

In one respect the position of the Massachusetts law has been strengthened; for its constitutionality is now definitely assured. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in its decision affirming the constitutionality of the law, the opinion of 1924 not only reaffirms that of 1918, but points out that the constitutionality of the law is not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case. The Massachusetts law is in fact a minimum wage law, and not a maximum wage law, and is not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case. The Massachusetts law is in fact a minimum wage law, and not a maximum wage law, and is not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case.

## BUILDING INSURANCE ALTERNATIVE ADVISED

In a report filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate today, the state Commission on Administration and Finance declares against the proposition, advanced by many during the last Legislature, that the buildings and other property owned by the Commonwealth be insured. The commission points out that the State owns property to the value of millions of dollars and holds that the premiums paid for the insurance would be so large that the plan would be uneconomical. The commission, however, submitted legislation increasing the extraordinary fund of the executive department to \$500,000 from the existing \$100,000, the difference to be used for the establishment of a sinking fund of \$500,000 to care for fire losses.

## LECTURES ON LAW FOR WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—The first of a series of four lectures by LaRue Brown, Assistant United States Attorney General under President Wilson and later attorney for the Federal Railroad Administration, will be delivered in Alumni Hall, Wellesley College, this evening.

The series, which will be continued on the 4th, 11th, and 18th, is designed to fill in the gap left by the absence of law courses in the Wellesley curriculum.

## HAWTHORNE STATUE SOON TO BE UNVEILED

Committee Awaits Coming of Descendants

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—The first memorial to be erected in recognition of literature's debt to the genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne stands waiting to be unveiled on Hawthorne Boulevard here.

Within a few minutes walk of most of the places that Hawthorne has made famous, the great bronze figure, the work of Bela L. Pratt, artist, is mounted on a granite base and pedestal, facing down the boulevard to the harbor.

The monument is Salem's tribute to her illustrious son of letters, for practically all of the \$20,000 which it cost was raised here. School children, individuals, local organizations and business houses contributed.

The unveiling will take place as soon as the descendants of Nathaniel Hawthorne can arrange to be present. There are two of his three children, Julian Hawthorne of Pasadena, Calif., and Mary Alphonse Lathrop of Hawthorne, N. Y. There are also seven grandchildren. Fred



This Portrait is One of Several Enclosed in Copper Lined Box Under the Statue.

Hawthorne of the New York Tribune-Herald; J. F. D. Hawthorne of the New York Journal; Henry A. Hawthorne of Danbury, Conn.; Mrs. John M. Oskison of Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. M. A. Mikkelson of Danbury, Conn.; Mrs. Clifford Smyth of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; and Mrs. William G. DeWitt of Danbury, Conn.

The origin of the movement is to provide a worthy memorial to Hawthorne was local. The Hawthorne Memorial Association was incorporated in 1910, and among the honorary committee selected to assist the association by their indorsement and influence were James M. Barrie, John Burroughs, George W. Cable, Sidney Colvin, William Dean Howells, Rudyard Kipling, Andrew Lang, Brander Matthews, George H. Milford, Walter H. Page and Henry Van Dyke.

A sealed copper-lined box has been placed beneath the statue. It contains among other things a list of all subscribers to the memorial fund, a list of members of the Hawthorne Memorial Association, city records of celebration, 1925-1926, photograph of Bela Lyon Pratt, sculptor, and many interesting and valuable photographs and documents incident to the life of Hawthorne.

Officers of the Hawthorne Memorial Association are: Judge Alden P. White, president; J. Foster Smith, treasurer; Harlan P. Kelsey, secretary.

## LARGEST SCHOOL BOARD DISSOLVED

Providence Committee of 33 Comes to an End

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2 (Special)—The city's 33-member school committee, formed by survey to be the largest school committee in the United States, passed out of existence yesterday, after being the order of school governing bodies for 37 years.

It was automatically eliminated with the ushering into being of the new school committee of seven members, which is the outgrowth of the survey and study of educational conditions here conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the college of education of the University of Columbia.

With the administering of school affairs by this new committee is inaugurated a fixed building program and a fiscal independence, the lack of which was found to have hampered educational progress here. William L. Sweet was elected chairman of the new committee, which organized after its members had drawn lots to determine the length of their terms. The creative legislation provided for this method of fixing lengths of terms, except in the case of Mrs. Annie C. E. Allison, elected woman member-at-large for a term of five years. To perpetuate the organization by overlapping terms two other members will serve five years, two three years and one one year.

## DANISH PRINCE TO VISIT BOSTON

Prince Aage of Denmark has informed the Danish Consul in Boston, Andrew J. Blom, that he expects to pay Boston a brief visit shortly, coming here from New York City. He probably will deliver a lecture in Boston, the Consul said. He announced his rights of succession to the throne of Denmark when he married the Countess Calvi of Italy. It is explained.

## Springfield Developing Many Outdoor School Activities

Constructive Program for Senior and Junior High Students Worked Out Successfully Through Co-operation of Various Community Agencies

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—Particularly good results in developing out-of-school activities have been attained by the public school authorities of Springfield, Mass., through the co-operation of various community agencies. The plan relates chiefly to members of the three senior and six junior high schools.

Franklin J. Gray, director of physical education in the schools, believes that while pupils of the elementary schools will ordinarily have sufficient activity without special measures on the part of teachers and supervisors, some organized plan with the upper grades is essential. From a conviction that the natural promptings of the sense of adventure should not find a response entirely through fiction and the motion picture, and that normal play must be

conserved for the good of normal youth, a constructive program has been worked out with marked success.

**Outdoor Program Starts**

This program starts with arrangements to get the young people out of doors for the two hours between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. To that end the special teachers in physical education give their time without extra remuneration. This means that on the five school days of the week they are not ordinarily at home and ready to pursue their work and pleasure before 6 o'clock. Yet this is done in recognition that it is for the good of the school membership.

Activities naturally vary with the seasons. With the boys baseball, tennis, rowing, swimming and track athletics being in the spring and early summer, with football and soccer coming to the front in the fall and basketball and gymnastics still later. The girls have their interest sustained by tennis, playground ball, dodge ball, soccer, field hockey, swimming, basketball and apparatus work.

Such is the response given by the school membership that these entirely voluntary activities are participated in by approximately 40 per cent of the 6000 pupils of the seventh to twelfth grades, inclusive. That the only reason why the proportion is not larger is the inadequacy of space and equipment convenient to the school buildings is shown by the fact that at the Buckingham Junior high, where full accommodations are within reach, the number of participants is as high as 90 per cent of the total.

Several Factors Involved

The success of this plan, running far ahead of anything in that section, is due to several distinct factors. One is found in the high order of personnel represented by the supervisory staff, with the morale thus stimulated. Another is the co-operation already mentioned, which includes the agencies and facilities of the park department of Springfield, the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association, the International Young Men's Christian Association College and the United States Army, all of which play a part in the plan.

Through this teamwork as many as 19 baseball fields and 20 tennis courts are put at the disposal of the pupils. It is due entirely to the Y. M. C. A. and its college that even partial success, for none of the Springfield schools as yet courts a swimming tank among its possessions.

The commandant of the United States Army has courteously opened the grounds of the hill top for the physical exercises of girls of the three senior high schools.

Twenty-five students of the International Young Men's Christian Association College give their services without compensation. Leaders in vigorous outdoor activities for elementary schoolboys, a departure made from a special recognition of the fact that the masculine contingent is almost a non-existent among elementary school teachers.

**SCHOOL ASSOCIATION  
LISTS EXPENDITURES**

Election Campaign Donations and Payments Near \$10,000

Statements of contributions and expenditures of the Public School Association of Boston in the recent municipal election, in which three of the five candidates put forward by the association were elected, filed yesterday with James Donovan, city clerk of Boston, show that the association received \$9354.30 and expended \$9519.10.

At the same time, John A. Kellier, sheriff of Suffolk County, one of the 10 mayoral candidates in the recent election, filed a statement that his campaign had received contributions totaling \$14,225 in the interests of his campaign. Tomorrow is the last day for filing election financial receipts and expenditures by campaign committees.

The Public School Association of amounts of \$100, John F. Moors, Joseph Lee; \$500, Charles F. Curtis; \$200, Morris Gray, Mrs. John F. Moors, Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, Dudley Pickett; \$150, Mrs. R. B. Williams; \$125, A. Lawrence Lowell; \$100, Ida M. Mason, Alice F. Tapley, Mrs. A. J. Peters, Ellen F. Mason, Augustus Hemenway, Arthur Lyman, Mrs. L. A. Frothingham, John P. Moors is president of the association.

Among other contributors were: Bishop William Lawrence, \$10; Mrs. Charles L. Slattery, \$25; Heloise E. Hersey, \$25; James J. Storror Jr., \$10; George R. Nutter, \$10; Grafton D. Cushing, \$25; Mrs. Glendower Evans, \$10; Robert T. Paine, \$75; Bernard J. Rothwell, \$15; A. Lincoln Plene, \$50; A. C. Ratschky, \$25; Arthur D. Hill, \$20; Alexander Whitfield, \$25; James Jackson, \$25; Robert F. Herick, \$20; Courtenay Guild, \$20; David A. Ellis, \$25; Morton Prince, \$25.

The successful candidates for the school board, Dr. George D. Strayer, Louisman Barron, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan and Francis C. Gray.

## "DRY ICE" IS USED IN MAILING CREAM

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 2 (AP)—Five packages of ice cream, packed in dry ice, were sent through the Nashua post office yesterday by Walter T. Ashley, manufacturer, to customers. Mr. Ashley, who introduced the use of dry ice commercially, in this part of the country last month, says that so far as he knows this is the first shipment of ice cream ever made by parcel post.

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LISTS EXPENDITURES**

Election Campaign Donations and Payments Near \$10,000

Statements of contributions and expenditures of the Public School Association of Boston in the recent municipal election, in which three of the five candidates put forward by the association were elected, filed yesterday with James Donovan, city clerk of Boston, show that the association received \$9354.30 and expended \$9519.10.

At the same time, John A. Kellier, sheriff of Suffolk County, one of the 10 mayoral candidates in the recent election, filed a statement that his campaign had received contributions totaling \$14,225 in the interests of his campaign. Tomorrow is the last day for filing election financial receipts and expenditures by campaign committees.

The Public School Association of amounts of \$100, John F. Moors, Joseph Lee; \$500, Charles F. Curtis; \$200, Morris Gray, Mrs. John F. Moors, Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, Dudley Pickett; \$150, Mrs. R. B. Williams; \$125, A. Lawrence Lowell; \$100, Ida M. Mason, Alice F. Tapley, Mrs. A. J. Peters, Ellen F. Mason, Augustus Hemenway, Arthur Lyman, Mrs. L. A. Frothingham, John P. Moors is president of the association.

Among other contributors were: Bishop William Lawrence, \$10; Mrs. Charles L. Slattery, \$25; Heloise E. Hersey, \$25; James J. Storror Jr., \$10; George R. Nutter, \$10; Grafton D. Cushing, \$25; Mrs. Glendower Evans, \$10; Robert T. Paine, \$75; Bernard J. Rothwell, \$15; A. Lincoln Plene, \$50; A. C. Ratschky, \$25; Arthur D. Hill, \$20; Alexander Whitfield, \$25; James Jackson, \$25; Robert F. Herick, \$20; Courtenay Guild, \$20; David A. Ellis, \$25; Morton Prince, \$25.

The successful candidates for the school board, Dr. George D. Strayer, Louisman Barron, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan and Francis C. Gray.

## "DRY ICE" IS USED IN MAILING CREAM

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 2 (AP)—Five packages of ice cream, packed in dry ice, were sent through the Nashua post office yesterday by Walter T. Ashley, manufacturer, to customers. Mr. Ashley, who introduced the use of dry ice commercially, in this part of the country last month, says that so far as he knows this is the first shipment of ice cream ever made by parcel post.

## FIVE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS HELD

Democrats Win in President Coolidge's Home Town

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—A series of surprises marked elections in four cities of western Massachusetts yesterday. Northampton, Holyoke, Chicopee and Pittsfield.

Gregory J. Scanlon was elected Mayor of Holyoke by a majority of 173 over his opponent, Mayor John F. Cronin, who was candidate for his seventh consecutive term as Mayor. Dr. Michael J. Shea of Chicopee Falls was elected Mayor of Chicopee by the largest vote ever cast for a candidate for Mayor of the city.

In President Coolidge's home town, Northampton, William M. Welch, Democrat, decisively defeated Mayor William H. Felker, running for re-election. Mayor Fred T. Francis won by a narrow margin in his re-election as Mayor of Pittsfield.

Elections in Northampton and Pittsfield are taken to indicate a rapid growth in the Democratic power. Democrats in Northampton acquired control of the City Council and gained two seats in the Board of Aldermen. In Pittsfield they missed gaining control of the City Council by one vote.

Results are expected in three of the four cities as a result of the closeness of the voting.

**Marlboro Mayor Defeated**

MARLBORO, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—Winfield Temple, formerly city solicitor of Marlboro, was elected Mayor of the city yesterday, defeating Mayor James M. Hurley, who was a candidate for re-election, by a majority of 551. The vote was: Hurley, 2751; Temple, 3302. By a vote of 3549 to 1948 the voters refused to accept the act placing the office of Chief of Police under civil service.

## SURVEY OF EXPORTS FOR NEW ENGLAND

Questionnaires Addressed to 1800 Manufacturers

To determine the quantity and variety of exports originating in the New England states, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the foreign trade division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are conducting an extensive survey. Questionnaires are being sent to 1800 New England manufacturers.

Estimates of United States foreign trade show a growth of some magnitude in the value of exports. In 1924, the United States surpassed England in the value of exports for the first time in history. It is said, when the figures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1925, were \$4,867,654,344.

Cotton leads all other exports from this country. Other large items, which originate in New England, partially at least, are: leather and shoes; meat and meat products (canned); textile goods, mostly to South America and the Far East; oils, wool and machinery.

## GOVERNOR TO AWARD CUP IN PRIZE DRILL

Governor Fuller will present the Army and Navy Club Directors' Cup to the champion prize drill platoon after the annual competitions which are to be held on Thursday night at 10:30 p. m. at Mechanics Hall as the main feature of the annual Army and Navy ball.

Four teams will drill for the championship, they are: United States Marines from Quantico, Va.; Bluejackets from Newport, R. I.; Soldiers from the 15th United States Infantry in Boston harbor; and National Guardsmen of the 101st Infantry, 26th Division.

The judges will be Governor Fuller; Maj. H. H. Kipp of the United States Marine Corps; Commander W. D. Pryor of the United States Navy; Col. Charles Romey of the United States Army; and Brig. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens of the Massachusetts National Guard. The 13th Infantry have twice won the cup and championship. Their team this year is again captained by Capt. Roger Williams Jr.

## NATICK MILL TO GO ON CAPACITY PRODUCTION

NATICK, Rhode Island, Dec. 2 (AP)—An agreement under which capacity production will be resumed at the Natick Mill of the B. & E. Knight, Inc., for the first time, since the strike of 1921, was ratified yesterday at a conference between representatives of the firm and a committee of weavers formerly employed at the plant.

The agreement, similar to that arranged for the Royal Mill last week, allows weavers to run 16 looms at a 10 per cent reduction in wages, but gives weavers a choice of running either 16 or 10 looms without being discriminated against by either the management or other weavers.

## NEW HONORS SYSTEM IS ADOPTED BY BATES

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 2 (AP)—Bates College, yesterday announced the adoption of a new honors system to be effective in the fall of 1926. Two students will be chosen from each department for advanced work, which if successfully completed, will enable them to be graduated cum laude, and these will constitute the commencement honors.

Only students who are members of the senior class and with no deficiencies and having maintained an average of 85 per cent or over in the departments in which they propose to do advanced work will be eligible.

## SOCIETY SEEKS NEW BUILDING

DANVERS, Dec. 2 (Special)—The Danvers Historical Society has opened a week's drive for \$12,000 to increase to \$25,000 the fund available to provide a fireproof building to house the priceless historical relics representing Danvers' 300 years of history.

## Welcomed in Boston



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PRINCE PAUL OF GREECE

## NEW COAL RATES TO HELP BOSTON

Reduction to New England Equalizes Low Tariff to Other Points

Coal merchants of Greater Boston are awaiting word from Washington as to the new bituminous coal freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be effective Dec. 31, extending the new low rates from West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, to New England, that were adopted by the commission last October. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is in charge of the matter, said that the new rates would be about three weeks ago, before the I. C. C. said today that just and reasonable freight rates have been established which practically equalize those to the same points by different routes.

Agitation to have the I. C. C. include "run-of-mine" coal in its new rates, which was backed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was not effective and the rates just ordered, or about 15 per cent of that type of coal that is mined. This is because the I. C. C. felt that sufficient run-of-mine coal was available in New England, via the tide-water routes, and the extra handling and subsequent degradation was of little consequence to this particular kind of coal.

Exact public but coal men say that equalization plan would undoubtedly result in lowering the rate that was formerly higher by one route than by another route to one point, to the level of the lowest rate to that point. Under the previous order of the I. C. C., the rate on steeled bituminous from West Virginia to Boston by the New Haven Railroad was \$5.58 a ton, against \$6.70 via the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Under the new order, some 23 different routes from the mines to New England have been opened for the movement of steeled bituminous, with equal rates from point to point, via any of the authorized routes, Mr. Day points out, though the order provides for termination of the rates next April, which is taken to indicate its emergency character.

Retail prices of screened New River and Pocahontas bituminous are today quoted by local dealers at \$13 to \$14 a ton. Run of mine is quoted at \$8.50. Demand from householders, however, has thus far been relatively small, according to coal men, who point out that if the anthracite strike extends over another month or two the supplies of hard coal here will have reached a point where sales of steeled bituminous will be decidedly heavier.

## ATTITUDE OF COAL MEN IS CRITICIZED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2 (AP)—Ellis Searies, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, addressing the Providence Rotary Club here yesterday, declared that there can be no settlement of the anthracite strike as long as the operators maintain "their stone wall attitude."

He said the miners were willing to forego many of their ideals and contentions in accepting the proposal for settlement made by Governor Finch, but that the companies did not dare accept the proposal because it involved settling the wage contention on the basis of what their own books show them able to pay.

In refusing the Governor's proposal, he declared, "the companies have called their 'their stone wall



## TRAIN CONTROL CHARGES HEARD

I. C. C. Asked to Rule on Alleged Violation of Anti-Trust Law

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A complaint alleging violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act in the purchase of train control equipment by the New York Central from the General Railway Signal Company, has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Frank J. Sprague, president of the Sprague Safety Control & Signal Corporation. The complaint alleges that the General Railway Signal Company had an advantage in making a contract through prior knowledge of the type of equipment which would be satisfactory.

Discussing the train-control situation, John J. Esch, Commissioner, who has followed the subject closely as a member of Congress and later of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that "the commission is enforcing the law and the railroads are beginning to realize it." He added that some carriers have shown "fine co-operation."

Pursuant to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission of June 22, 1922, and Jan. 14, 1924, the New York Central tested automatic train control with a view to contracting for divisional installations. The Sprague device was tested on a short stretch of track in the electric division, near New York.

Contracted for Installation  
Later, the railroad company contracted for the equipping of seven divisions of its lines with the General Railway Signal Company's intermittent inductive system, calling for an installation of 871 miles of line, aggregating 1,398 miles of track, including second and third tracks, and 1165 locomotives. The contracts, according to the railroad, call for an expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000.

The divisions include 100 miles of the Boston and Albany between Springfield, Mass., and Rensselaer, N. Y.; 249 miles of the Big Four; Indianapolis to East St. Louis; 191 miles, Michigan Central, Detroit to Niles; 148 miles and 1,000 miles, respectively on two divisions of the New York Central proper, from Albany to Syracuse, and from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Mr. Sprague filed a complaint on Oct. 27, 1925, alleging among other things that the General Railway Signal Company's device is "inherently unsafe under the operating conditions obtaining upon said railroad." Further complaint was made that while the contract exceeded \$5,000,000, it was let to the General Railway Signal Company without competitive bids being called for, in violation of section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

Rehearing Ordered  
The commission acted on the same day, ordering a rehearing of the train control question in so far as it pertained to the complaint made, as it is, in fact, required to do under the act in question. The General Railway Signal Company possessed an advantage in making a price to the New York Central. It was also explained, by reason of a change in the specifications after the tests of both the Sprague and the General Railway Signal Company devices had been made. The signal company knowing that a device with forestalling apparatus, giving the engineer option in the handling of his train, would be acceptable, was enabled to make a bid much lower than that of the Sprague Company, whose device included the speed control, according to the complaint. This "exclusive knowledge," possessed by the signal company, according to the Sprague complaint, enabled it to make prices which were "advantageously low and manifestly unfair compared with the petitioner's," which was, at that time, for a more complicated type of device.

## OHIO HIGHWAY BILL WOULD BAR POLITICS

TOLEDO, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence).—A "bill of rights" which has for its object the divorcing of highway operations in Ohio from politics has been submitted by Wesley Thurston Jr., president of the Ohio Automobile Association, attorney of this city, to the joint legislative committee on highways of the General Assembly at Columbus. The proposals include: Restoration of the half-mill levy for new construction of highways; establishment of a state highway commission which will appoint a state highway engineer or executive, free from political influence; building of more roads in connection with a well-defined program; use of hard-surface type of construction; widening of many roads according to traffic need; and maintenance of the present method of determining what roads should be improved in the state highway system.

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## RECEDING LAKES CAUSE CONCERN

Expert Finds Loss of Forests Responsible in Minnesota

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—America may have to come, just as Europe has already come, to the stage where the desired water level in lakes and rivers will have to be maintained by proper engineering works and reforestation of the watersheds, according to Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at St. Paul, in reply to a query addressed to him by a group of northern Minnesota people who have been concerned by the rapidity with which a number of the beautiful "ten thousand lakes" of that region have been drying up. The appeal was first made to the Department of Agriculture, and was then transferred to the forest service department.

Hundreds of small lakes in northern Minnesota have been drying up during the last several years, and resort owners, camp site residents, and others who appreciate the attractiveness of the region, are trying to learn the reason.

Mr. Zon referred to a number of causes, but the most important, he said, is the loss of forest cover. "The loss of forest cover," he said, "is the cause of the drying up of the lakes. The forest cover is the natural water conserving device. It is the forest cover that holds the water in the soil and allows it to seep into the lakes. When the forest cover is removed, the water runs off the land and the lakes dry up."

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## SENATOR NYE'S STATUS IS ISSUE

Right of Governor Sorlie to Appoint Him Being Questioned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Whether or not Gerald P. Nye, recently appointed Senator from North Dakota, is to be seated as a full-fledged Senator when Congress meets next week will depend upon the legal question of the right of Gov. Arthur G. Sorlie to make the appointment. Careful study is being made of the subject by three constitutional lawyers of the Senate, it was stated by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, ranking member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Watson, and Richard P. Ernst (R.), Senator from Kentucky, called a member of that committee, called by the President. They discussed with the President important matters of legislation and it is understood that the status of Mr. Nye and the treatment to be accorded Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and other Senatorial progressives, were included in the conversation.

Mr. Watson is also chairman of the Committee on Committees of the Senate, which is to meet Friday, to all vacancies in committees and to give assignments on committees to the new members of the Senate who have not yet been placed. The Republicanism of Mr. La Follette does not appear to be at stake. He ran as a Republican and stated that he was of that party, which places him in a different situation from that of his father, who ran on a platform and was therefore placed "outside the pale," according to Mr. Watson. He said he had not examined the platform of the younger La Follette or any of his speeches, but he understood he was elected as a Republican.

Constitutional lawyers of the Senate now giving careful consideration to the legal question involved in the seating of Mr. Nye are Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia; Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa; and Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, according to Mr. Watson. He said that the question would undoubtedly be discussed at the meeting of the Committee on Committees on Friday and also at the Republican conference on Saturday.

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## FEDERAL POLICY ON FARMS URGED

Missouri University Dean of Agriculture Points to Needs

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence).—"A national policy for agriculture can and must be established before agriculture will receive a fair compensation for its labors," says F. B. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri.

"This policy should include in part governmental action and in part action by the farmer himself," Dean Mumford explains, and states that there is not now a national policy governing the agricultural industry as a whole. "It is a permanent, prosperous agriculture and a contented and satisfied rural population," he says, "that is the goal of the national policy. Any policy, he says, to be successful under present conditions, must insure to the farmer a reasonable profit on the ordinary operations of the farm without exceptional increases in land values."

"I would say that the first step in a national policy for agriculture is to establish a permanent land policy dealing with reclamation projects, settlement on cutover lands, and the general encouragement given to the occupancy of unimproved lands—lands of low fertility and lands that require expensive drainage or expensive irrigation."

"Another foundation stone in a government policy for agriculture is more generous treatment of all agencies that have for their purpose discovering methods of control for plant and animal life, practical and economical methods of soil improvement, and the development of new and more productive varieties of all agricultural plants."

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## ALLSTON REAL ESTATE RISE DECLARED SOUND BY WOMEN

Residential Attractions Described at Biweekly Sectional  
Discussion Held by Brokers' Board of Massachusetts  
Real Estate Exchange

At the third bi-weekly meeting of the Brokers' Board of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange which was held this afternoon at the Hotel Princeton, 1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Mrs. Hattie L. Harris of Allston was in charge of the arrangements and the reception of the members attending and special guests. Frank T. Evans of Cambridge presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers who were Mrs. William J. McDonald, wife of a real estate broker of Boston and one of the three organizers of the exchange, and Mrs. Ainsley C. Armstrong, who is the wife of Captain Armstrong of the Boston Police Department.

Mrs. McDonald spoke on the subject, "Allston as a Residential Community," while Mrs. Ainsley talked on "Why I Like to Live in Allston." The women both discussed residential attractions of Allston and why residences in that part of the city are becoming more and more popular, causing a steady rise in real estate values and in rentals for the better class of homes which predominate strikingly in that district.

The meeting was attended by from 50 to 60 real estate brokers of Allston, Brighton, Brookline and Newton and was voted to be a decided success, thus making it certain that the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will continue these sectional meetings in various parts of Greater Boston every two weeks for the winter and early spring.

Aggregate contracts awarded in the New England states for the last week are illuminating to the student of the trend of building and engineering operations in this section of the country, for they show that the movement for the period was surpassed in but two corresponding weeks, according to statistics prepared by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Contracts awarded for building and engineering operations in New England last week totaled \$6,582,900. Thirteen years ago, the week ending Nov. 24 had a grand total amounting to \$10,035,000. Further research by the F. W. Dodge Corporation shows that the week ranking second to the record week when more than \$10,000,000 were involved in building and engineering activities was in 1901, when the magnitude of transactions reached \$6,795,000.

Application for a permit to construct a hotel on the site of the old Hotel Hollis at the corner of Tremont Street and Seaver Place has

been filed with the city building department. The hotel, which would have accommodations for about 300 guests, would have a frontage of 92 feet and cover about 8400 feet of land.

Construction of the new Capitol Theater in Arlington for the J. E. Locatelli Trust is nearing completion, and when finished it will have entailed a cost of about \$350,000. In addition to a theater, the building contains 15 suites, nine business offices and nine stores.

The theater interior is of Italian Renaissance style, having travertine walls and rubber tile floors. The proscenium arch is flanked with mural views and paintings of Lake Maggiore. The Capitol will house one of the largest organs of any theater in New England.

The monthly Government statistics issued by the Bureau of Census indicate that the common brick business in 1923 just about equaled the volume of 1922, which was by far the highest in consumption of any year since 1916. It is difficult to measure common brick consumption on a national basis.

In those centers where the brick manufacturers have been aggressive and enterprising there is satisfactory growth. In other sections considerable brick is being displaced by substitutes, proving that even the best building material needs to be promoted in this day and age.

By the end of 1925 it will be found that the consumption of common brick in such large centers as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cleveland, and generally throughout New England, will be ahead of 1924.

The Greenleaf Company, advertising and merchandising counsel, has moved to the New Chamber of Commerce Building at 80 Federal Street from its old quarters on Beacon Hill. Business expansion as well as more advantageous location prompted the movement, it is said.

The American Woolen Company has leased from the First National Building 1 1/2 floors at 1 Federal Street. Negotiations were through the office of C. W. Whittier, Inc. Brother and W. H. Ballard & Co., Inc.

A block of one-story brick stores will be constructed on Brattle Street, Cambridge, for the Dow & Stearns Company. The William T. Powers Company of Somerville has received the contract.

## KANSAS CITY PLANS NEW GOVERNMENT

Manager Plan Will Involve  
Many Changes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2 (Special)—The first council elected under the manager plan in Kansas City is getting down to business in preparation for inauguration of the new system next April. The council consists of nine members, including Albert I. Beach, Mayor, who was re-elected.

The new body faces two principal tasks, the selection of a city manager and the preparation of an administrative code giving in detail the procedure under the changed system. The council, elected Nov. 3, has considered selection of a manager only tentatively. As Kansas City is one of four large centers in the United States that have adopted the manager plan, its move in the selection of a chief administrative official will have unusual interest. The other cities are Cleveland, where the plan has been in operation for two years; Cincinnati, where it will become effective Jan. 1, and Rochester, N. Y., where it was adopted Nov. 3, and becomes operative Jan. 1, 1926.

A committee to prepare the administrative code has been named and has laid plans for its work. The committee consists of these councilmen: Henry L. McCune, A. N. Gossett, C. Jasper Bell and David B. Childs. It will be necessary to revise the general laws, ordinances and scores of new ordinances to pave the way for the new system of government.

## IDAHO POTATO MEN PLAN ORGANIZATION

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 20.—Representatives of the potato industry in Idaho recently met here to discuss the organization of an association to regulate the advertising and marketing of the Idaho potato crop. The corporation as planned will include growers, dealers and business organizations interested, working in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. W. B. Kjosness represented the State, and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company also had a representative present.

It is the plan that the organization of this corporation shall be in the hands of the potato committee of the regional advisory board of the American Railway Association, and later submitted to the chambers of commerce of the different districts interested.

## 20 NATIONALITIES ON FABRE STEAMER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2 (AP)—With 482 passengers representing more than 20 nationalities, the steamship Canada of the Fabre Line, 24 hours ahead of schedule, arrived at the state pier here yesterday. Under close guard of the officers and crew was a hand made rug for President Coolidge which had been made by more than 300 small girls in the Gazir orphanage in Syria. The rug is eleven by nine feet. More than 200 Americans returned on the ship.

**EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINE**  
Eastern Steamship Line, Inc. report for October surplus after deductions of \$1923 compared with \$1922 in the like month a year ago: 10 months to Oct. 31 surplus \$270,698, compared with \$448,641 for the like period in 1922.

## STATE OFFICIALS DISCUSS BUDGET

Governor Confers on Finances  
for 1926

The first of a series of conferences to determine Massachusetts' budget for 1926 was held in the office of Governor Fuller this afternoon. The financial situation of the Commonwealth was discussed, and plans for the budget, which must be submitted to the incoming Legislature within a few weeks of its convening, Jan. 6, were outlined.

Among those attending were Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Wellington Wells, President of the Senate; John C. Hull, Speaker of the House; Walter E. McLane, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee; Henry L. Shattuck, chairman House Ways and Means Committee; and Thomas W. White, former Budget Commissioner, and newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. White will render all possible assistance to Governor Fuller on the new budget until his successor becomes experienced.

## DRY LAW VIOLATORS IGNORE \$500 BAIL

10 Defendants Fail to Appear  
—Have Done It Before

Default warrants were issued today for the arrest of 10 defendants charged with violation of the federal liquor law, who failed to appear before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in the United States Court yesterday when they were called for trial. These 10 defendants have defaulted on several previous occasions when their cases were called. Bail in each case was set at \$500, and the non-appearance of the defendants on the several subsequent occasions when their cases were called was taken by court officials today to indicate their intentions of not appearing in court.

## SEEKS TO ENCOURAGE INTEREST IN OPERA

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Seeking to stimulate interest in unpublished grand operas, the American Grand Opera Company of Portland has filed articles of incorporation with the State Corporation Commission. The duration of the organization is given as seven years and headquarters will be maintained at 408 Fine Arts Building, Portland.

The purpose is to encourage the composition of American grand operas by producing one or more unpublished grand operas in Portland each season and to encourage other organizations to produce American grand operas. No member or officer is to receive a profit except for actual services rendered. Officers are E. Byrce Knowlton, president; Kenneth Selow, secretary, and Frank Daugherty, treasurer.

## Fisher Hill, Brookline, Adjacent to Boston, Where the Inhabitants Have Ample Yard Room



Fisher Hill, Brookline, is in the center of the accompanying air photograph, and upon its slopes and surrounding streets are shown some of the finest private residences in the Boston metropolitan district. Beautiful mansions, each in an ample, carefully landscaped garden setting, are shown, and in the background many tree-lined avenues mark the location of comfortable homes for which the village of Brookline is noted.

The eminence, Fisher Hill, over which the airplane soared, is in reality steep and high, but from the air it looks little different than a level plain. The curious effect that a body of water, reflecting much light, produces upon a photographic plate is well shown by the inky blackness of the reservoir in the foreground. There are two other reservoirs in the picture, but the observer would scarcely suspect their presence, since they are covered by the two fields just above the open reservoir.

Beacon Street crosses the left corner of the picture, entering just below the top, near the Beaconfield district, and cutting at an angle across, and but the middle near the top. Likewise, the Highland branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad crosses the entire picture, curving its way through about a third of the way down. It is distinguishable only as a vague line, since it is almost hidden by trees and houses.

Fisher Avenue runs up the hill, enters the picture at the left about halfway down, passes between the open and closed reservoirs, and then runs out at the lower right. The curving white street at the lower right is Channing Road, newly constructed. Leicester Street circles up from the right corner of the reservoir, and continues across to the left. Just above the right hand corner of the open reservoir may be seen the F. S. Mead residence. Below it to the right is the estate of Miss Elizabeth Mead.

At the foot of the hill below the reservoir, near the bottom of the picture, is the F. B. Ames place. A row of tall cedars runs toward Channing Road from the Ames place, and near Channing Road, by R. W. Rivers' house may be seen between the tree tops. Hyslop Road is at the left of the reservoir, and at its bend are the estates of George L. Osborn and Frank R. Pratt. Partially visible at the edge of the picture is the L. M. Agassiz residence.

## COLLEGE TO NEARLY DOUBLE ITS CAPACITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2 (Special)—The Rhode Island College of Education, which educators have contended for 10 years was inadequate for the training of teachers at the rate required in this State, is to nearly double its accommodations with the erection of a new building at a cost of \$600,000. It will house the Henry Barnard School, which is the State-maintained school for observation of student-teachers.

The building is to be a three-story structure with above-ground basement, 220 feet by 85 feet with a gymnasium annex, 105 feet by 45 feet. Each subdivision of grade will be quartered in a separate classroom. One of the outstanding features will be a critique room in which a class of 35 may be under instruction and under observation of a gallery of 100 without any crying out between pupils and students.

## NEW FARM ERA FOR EAST SEEN

Agronomist Says Pendulum  
of Prosperity Has Turned  
on Its Long Swing

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—"The East is approaching a new era of prosperous agriculture," according to John B. Abbott, consulting agronomist for the National Fertilizer Association and until recently extension agronomist at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The pendulum of farm prosperity has already started its long swing to the East. The eastern farmer who organizes his farm as a real business unit and concentrates on crops adapted to his soil and to his markets will soon find himself in a position to compete on favorable terms with farmers in sections which have heretofore had some advantages."

"The reason for the so-called decadence of eastern agriculture," according to Mr. Abbott, "was its inability to compete with the exploitation of virgin soils of the West, and the willingness of western farmers to produce and sell regardless of cost and prices."

"Conditions have changed, fortunately both eastern and western farmers. The farmers of the Middle West and West are now farming for present profits and can no longer afford to flood the East with farm products sold at figures far below their real cost of production."

"From now on," Mr. Abbott declared, "the East has to meet only the normal competition of a settled farm region, with the cream of its virgin fertility expended in the desperate struggle to hold title to the land."

## PROVIDENCE TO HAVE ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS

Foundation of Junior Work  
System Announced

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—Formation in Providence, R. I., of the fifth foundation of the Junior Achievement Club work system, was announced at the headquarters here today by Ivan L. Hobson, director of the Junior achievement bureau of the Eastern States League. Providence is now the largest city to organize this boy and girl club work in industries and home making on a permanent locally-financed basis.

Immediately steps are being taken by officers of the new foundation to bring the formation of more than 100 junior achievement clubs in which some 1500 boys and girls will be enrolled and for further expansion of the work next year.

Officers of the foundation are: president, Barnes Newberry; vice-president, Frank Page and Mrs. Lytton W. Doolittle; secretary, Mrs. Raymond E. Ostby; treasurer, William H. Innis; director, Erik A. Anderson.

## CAMBRIDGE INVITES FOREIGN STUDENTS

The annual informal gathering of students from other countries sponsored by representative Cambridge citizens and the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Saturday evening at 8

o'clock in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Arthur C. Bliss is the chairman of the committee.

The principal speaker of the evening will be Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate. Seigi Abe, a Japanese student who is studying music at the New England Conservatory, will sing. Dr. Francis Deak of the Harvard Law School will play violin solos. In Europe Dr. Deak was vice-president of the International Federation of Students. Max Habicht, Harvard law student, will play the concertina. He has had an official position with the Student Relief, traveling among students of all European countries. A large group of hosts and hostesses from Cambridge has been invited.

## MASONRY LINKED WITH PATRIOTISM

Chicago Representative Ad-  
dresses High Noon Club

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—In an address to 800 members of the High Noon Club, Henry R. Rathbone (R.), Representative at-Large, Chicago, said that approximately three-fourths of the representatives and senators at Washington are Master Masons.

"You with 4581 members, in addition to the 85 new members gained at this meeting, constitute a strong force for good. Masonry is not in politics, but Masons in public life do wonders to clean up politics. Masonry ministers to the social side of man, and it gives each of us great pleasure to serve, for I believe patriotism and Masonry are synonymous."

"Our Nation was conceived in Masonry, led by the great George Washington, and the same fraternal ideals did much to bring the light to downtrodden France in its revolution. Neither Italy's nor any similar dictator can down Masonry. Everywhere that good government prevails, wherever there is general prosperity and enlightenment, there is Masonry strong."

## DR. ROBACK CRITICIZES CRIME GLORIFICATION

The glorification and sentimental aura with which a portion of the public aided by the sensational press surrounds the criminal are two factors which handicap the efforts of the police in the suppression of crime. Dr. A. Roback of Harvard University, who delivered his lecture in Steinert Hall last night. This was the seventh of a series of eight lectures on "Psychology and Crime."

He advocated greater and more extensive police protection, better systems of rounding up criminals and, after arrest, a more efficient system of administering justice, and less chance of probation. Too much stress, he said, could not be laid on the need of putting down misdirected humanitarianism.

## MAINE UNIVERSITY DEAN'S LIST ISSUED

ORONO, Me., Dec. 2 (Special)—One hundred and five students of the University of Maine are listed on the mid-semester dean's list, made public by the registrar. Of these 30 are freshmen, 27 seniors, 27 juniors and 11 sophomores. Four Massachusetts students had an average of B or better during the first half of the semester, entitling them to dean's list privileges. They are Harold L. Ballou of Greenfield, Walter P. Moreau of Lexington, Fred H. Moulton of Lynnfield, and Fred W. Holdsworth of Methuen. With the exception of Moulton, all are seniors.

Eighty-nine freshmen attained grades of C or better in all their courses. It was announced. Seven had all A's or B's.

## MUSIC

### New Symphony Series Opens

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the first of a new series of concerts, designed to meet the demand from music lovers who have been unable to obtain seats for the other subscription performances. The programs for this new series have been planned by Mr. Koussevitzky to cover in outline the history of modern music. Yesterday's program, dealing with the classical period, included Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto in G for string orchestra, Handel's "Pastoral Symphony" from "The Messiah," Haydn's Prælude from "The Creation," Mozart's Overture to "The Magic Flute," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Before the concert Prof. Walter R. Spalding of Harvard University gave a brief and comprehensive lecture on the development of this orchestral music from Bach to Beethoven.

The inauguration of this series of concerts marks an important step in Boston's musical growth, on which both the town and the management of Symphony Hall are to be congratulated. It was a pleasure to observe that the listeners filled the hall, and that they comprised what appeared to be a virtually new audience for symphony concerts; for there were very few familiar faces. It was also pleasant to note that a concert of this description could draw on a Tuesday afternoon, not only people of maturity, but also a considerable number of young people, and that all of them proved attentive and appreciative. It was gratifying to note that the hall informed that with these new hearers there are now nearly 11,000 regular subscribers in Boston and Cambridge to concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This ought to set at rest any apprehensions as to the city's musical status and prospects.

The program was admirably arranged for its purpose and as admirably rendered. It was singularly appropriate that at this time, when musical extraneousness appears to have reached a cul-de-sac and are turning back to the classical masters for refreshment, this new audience should have the opportunity of hearing such excellent examples of the works of those musical giants. Even for the seasoned connoisseur there was inspiration. In the Haydn number in particular, which the present reviewer had never before heard performed by a first-class orchestra, it was a revelation to realize the "modernism" of modulation and color. If this music had been written since the seventies, people would say that it never could have been composed if Wagner had not lived.

### George Smith

George Smith, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He played pieces by Couperin, Rameau, Correll, Veracini, Field, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Scriabin, Debussy, Stravinsky, Albeniz, Scott and Friedman-Gartner. In a word his program covered the literature of the piano in a pretty thorough fashion, yet it was evidently not intended to be "instructional" or "historical," or, if it was so intended, this purpose was artfully concealed.

Mr. Smith is one of the few pianists who realize the value of a little seventeenth and eighteenth century music on a program, and it may be added that he is one of a very few pianists able to enter into its mood and make it interesting to modern ears without sentimentalizing it, or adorning it with modern virtuoso finery.

But Mr. Smith, in spite of his more than ordinary pianistic powers, is first, last and always a musician. He is interested in the music he plays, as such, not in its possibilities as a medium for display for himself. His interpretations are always distinctive, one might add original in the

best sense, for he never distorts the music by twisting it into unusual shapes for his own ends. They are always logically conceived and, carried out and above all they are always musical. He knows how to differentiate the music of one period from that of another and yet he is never pedantic, his playing does not savor of the class room or the illustrative recital. And finally Mr. Smith is gifted with a lively imagination, well controlled, which he is not afraid to utilize in his playing.

S. M.

## ART

### Boston Art Notes

The Boston Art Club, which provides the city with most of the examples of modern art seen locally now, is at present playing host to the more or less experimental pictures produced in recent months by the art colonies of Provincetown, Mass., and Woodstock, N. Y. All the progressive elements of these two centers of modern painting are represented.

Abbott Graves' lovely pictures of American gardens are on view for a fortnight at the Robert C. Vose galleries, as well as Marion Boyd Allen's brilliant water colors made in the Canadian Rockies.

For the first time in Boston the imaginative paintings by Frederick M. Grant are being shown at the Casson Galleries. In the same rooms may be seen an uncommonly choice collection of Zorn etchings.

Once more Roll & Richards are showing fine paintings by Charles F. Patterson. The essence of artistic vision is in the thumb box sketches by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, at the same galleries.

Considerable social interest was manifested in the exhibition at the Robert C. Vose galleries of pencil portraits by the Duchess of Rutland. The artist has been offered important local commissions during the past several weeks, while she has been in the city with her daughter, Lady Diana Manners, who is appearing in "The Miracle" at the Boston Opera House.

The St. Botolph Club is holding one of its occasional exhibitions, showing the water colors of Pierre Vignal and Carroll Bill.

The woodcarving of Charles N. Sladen is on exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts. Water colors by Sears Gallagher and Frank W. Benson, recently painted, are on view at the Guild of Boston Artists.

On Monday, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock a lecture will be given by Alec Miller, the English sculptor, at the Museum of Fine Arts auditorium on modeling and carving. It will include a study of the technique of sculpture, with special reference to Rodin and modern sculpture, and is intended as a lead to the exhibition of Messtrovic sculptures that will be opened at the museum on Dec. 10. Mr. Miller is a member of the Art Workers' Guild, and has exhibited at the Memorial Academy and the Arts and Crafts in London.

A large collection of antique Moorish, Russian and Indian works of art has been bequeathed to the Museum of Fine Arts by the will of Miss Emma G. Harris by Philadelphia and Woonsocket. The collection includes paintings, furniture, jewelry and other works of craftsmanship from the above countries.

### SECRETARY NAMED

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Mary T. Morton, member of the National House of Representatives from New Jersey, today announced she had selected Miss Lillian Darcy to be her secretary. Miss Darcy is a native of New Bedford, Mass.

### MAINE CITY ELECTS MAYOR

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Wallace M. Price defeated Dr. Bert E. Lamb for Mayor yesterday by 369 votes. Dr. Price is the third Democratic Mayor of Gardiner. The election, however, was non-partisan.

## PREFERENCE ACT PETITION FILED

23,875 Voters Begin Move  
to Purify State Civil  
Service

Containing the names of 23,875 registered voters, an initiative petition calling for a reduction of veteran preference in the state civil service was filed today with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, by the Massachusetts Civic League.

The petition, which will bring the issue before the Legislature when it meets next month, aims to reduce the present straight 35 per cent veteran preference, as provided in the state civil service law, to 5 per cent in the case of able-bodied veterans and 10 per cent for others, to conform with the preference given in the Federal Civil Service.

### 188 Towns Represented

Officials of the Massachusetts Civic League, who inaugurated the campaign for the necessary 20,000 signatures last September, announced today that more than 27,000 citizens had signed the petition, but that several thousands were disqualified because of technical requirements, such as that residents of separate towns must be on separate blanks, that initials must not be used. They said that the signers represented 188 towns and cities.

Among the organizations which have endorsed the measure requiring this preference decrease, according to the Civic League's announcement, are the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Council of Women, National Civic Federation (Massachusetts Section, Legislative Committee), Massachusetts Federation of Churches (by the Executive Committee), Service Star Legion, Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Council of Federations of Women's Church Societies, Social Service Council of Unitarian Women, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Massachusetts State Nurses' Association and numerous local Labor Unions, Boards of Trade and other civic bodies.

In a statement in connection with its petition, the league said:

"Preference to veterans is by no means a time-honored policy in Massachusetts. On the contrary, the weight of custom is against such preference. The Spanish War veterans never received any preference until after the World War, although they had tried on 18 different occasions to obtain it. When Calvin Coolidge signed the present veteran preference act in 1919 it was to avert more drastic legislation. Moreover, Mr. Coolidge has been President for more than two years and has not increased the federal preference, which he could do merely by issuing an executive order."

### Want a Veteran May Be

"It is well to note that a 'veteran' may be a man who endured months of hardships at the front or he may be one who spent only a short time in a training camp, one who did clerical work at good wages, a member of the National Guard, a student who received college training at Government expense. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology alone there were 11,336 such students."

"The setting of a minimum passing mark, as Mr. Grant says, below the point persons are so unfit that they cannot be considered. The purpose of civil service legislation is not merely to weed out the grossly incompetent, but to procure for the public service the most capable persons available."

"That the law is not satisfactory is shown by the numerous instances which the league has quoted of low-grade veterans placed on the lists ahead of high-grade civilians, as well as by the statements from the following departments which have had practical experience with it: Commission on Administration and Finance; Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dana, Commissioner of Civil Service; Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction; Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Emma Fall Schofield, Commission oner, Department of Industrial Accidents; George B. Wason, Associate Commissioner, Metropolitan District Commission; the late Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Commissioner of Public Health; Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Arthur H. Hays, chairman, Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board; Leslie R. Smith, member, State Reclamation Board; Courtenay Guild and John F. Moors, members, Boston Finance Commission."

## LEATHER INDUSTRY IN WOBURN GROWING

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special)—Leather industry in Woburn, the leading industry in this city, has gained steadily in the value of the finished product each year since 1921, according to statistics issued in connection with the annual census of manufacturers, first announced by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. In 1924, there were 20 concerns engaged in the leather industry in Woburn, having a combined total value of products of \$3,899,325, compared with \$3,276,333 in 1923, \$3,408,403 in 1922 and \$2,909,245 in 1921.

The 1924 figures were the largest for six years. The 20 firms employed 1453 wage earners, to whom were paid \$2,173,083 in wages during that year. Gains in value of leather products were a factor in bringing the valuation of all products made by the 48 concerns of all kinds up to a higher level than the previous year. Total products were valued at \$14,801,959, compared with \$14,162,434 in 1923. Wage earners in all industries numbered 2331, to whom were paid wages of \$3,279,750, the largest amount paid per annum in Woburn for the six years; 1919 to 1924, inclusive, for which statistics are shown in the report.

### DR. PAYSON SMITH TO SPEAK

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, is to address the Massachusetts Council of Women at a luncheon meeting at the Women's Republican Club next Monday on the subject of raising the school age in Massachusetts.



## CHURCHMEN GET VIEWS OF LABOR

Federation Head Visions Labor-Church Co-operation to Outlaw War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Special).—Definitely accepting the fact that the churches have responsibilities and duties in regard to the establishment of peace and the abolition of war, the 200 delegates representing more than 25 denominations assembled in study conference in Washington continued their discussions with the determination to outlaw war as a method of settling international disputes.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, brought the conference to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he envisioned labor and the church co-operating for the elimination of war among the civilized nations.

"Labor is influenced by a controlling passion for peace," Mr. Green declared. "We are determined to do something so that fear of war may be entirely banished. The joining together in furtherance of such a cause on the part of labor and church would produce a moral force that would prove to be irresistible."

"The American Federation of Labor declares itself in favor of all constructive measures having for their purpose the advancement of good will and peace among nations. Force cannot accomplish this purpose, for force is war. We must cultivate respect for each other's rights by submitting honest differences of opinion to arbitration tribunals."

Court Entry Indorsed  
The Labor leader then reaffirmed the position of Labor in indorsement of the League of Nations and the World Court amid the applause of the delegates. Mr. Green closed his appeal by urging that "our Government should become part of world agencies in promoting the cause of world peace."

Discussion up to the present would seem to indicate that substantial support will be given by the conference to the campaign for American adherence to the World Court, which comes to issue before the Senate on Dec. 17. The conference is meeting in two separate group discussions. The first group

is discussing the questions of military force, or the relation between the individual and the State, of the church and the State, of national sovereignty and international relations, and of participation or non-participation in war.

Among those participating in this discussion were Mrs. Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, who saw the whole missionary program of Christianity in grave peril unless the church took hold in a prophetic step forward for peace, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, New York, who sponsored a resolution of unequivocal denunciation of the whole war system.

**Will to Peace Urged**  
Dr. Harry Freda, Cleveland, who deplored the use of the term aggressive in describing war, stating that every combatant nation resorts to that subtlety, and Dr. Edward Thomas, New York, who felt it was time for the nations to display less of militaristic attitude and more of the will to peace.

Group two discussing programs for furthering good will and programs for world co-operation of churches, programs for world co-operation of states, including the League of Nations, World Court, codification of international law, security and disarmament and proposals for outlawing war.

In this group, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Macmillan of New York summoned the delegates to reconsideration of the League in its moral aspects, adding that the church seemed to be somewhat behind the politicians with respect to practical organization for a warless world.

Kirby Page, New York, also urged the conference to bring the influence of the churches to bear on political action, for it was in field of politics, he said, where the cause of peace is won or lost. Vote on these concrete matters was postponed until the final session.

## COOLIDGE POLICIES INDORSEMENT URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Dec. 2 (AP).—A resolution calling upon Gov. Franklin S. Billings to summon a conference of Vermont men and women to indorse the policies of President Coolidge was sent to the state executive yesterday, following its adoption last night by the annual conference of the Vermont Congregational Church here. The meeting was addressed by John Barrett of Grafton, former United States Minister to Spain, and for many years head of the Pan-American Union.

## VIEW CHANGING ON WORLD COURT

Adherents Believe Their Task in Congress Will Be Simple

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The bitter end for the bitter-enders, "is the comment among American World Court supporters on Senator Borah's letter to John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University. This disclosure of the Senator's position is held to have cleared the air and made the task of those urging America's adherence much more simple."

The crux of Senator Borah's argument is seen to be that the World Court and the League are one and the same, and that the American electorate, by a majority of 7,000,000 votes in 1920, voted to stay out of the League and repeated the instructions in 1924, and that therefore the United States of America should keep entirely clear of the Court of International Justice unless and until a complete divorce can be effected.

**Preparing Their Case**  
World Court supporters are busily engaged in preparation for attacks on this position at three points. They claim in the first place that the connection with the League is exaggerated and otherwise misrepresented since the World Court organization is largely of American inspiration under the guidance of Elihu Root and that besides it is not correct to say that adherence to the court involves affiliation with the League.

Irving L. Lenroot, (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who will lead the debate in the Senate for the court, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that adherence to the World Court had nothing to do with involving the United States in the League of Nations. He also said it was beside the point to talk about reservations to alter the whole constitution of the court since the choice with which the nation was confronted was between this court and none at all.

**Senator King's View**  
Senator William H. King of Utah, Democratic supporter of the Court, is somewhat more outspoken. He says that an attempt is being made by prejudiced reasoning, based on unfounded statements, to belound the issue. He points out that the very reason for adherence to the Court will be to rectify the situation which the election of 1920 was fought around a great many other issues, many of them of a partisan or political nature. A number of Republicans at that time, it will be shown, urged their party to vote for Mr. Harding as the surest way to bring about the entrance of the United States into the League.

The third consideration expected to influence the decision is practical politics. Mr. Borah is said to be trying to frighten the American people away from the World Court because it is in some way associated with the League of Nations. But it is generally recognized here that the voters as a whole are not now as apprehensive about the League as they once were. They have been visibly impressed by the fact that the League has been in operation for five years and that none of the dire predictions about it has come to pass.

**Locarno as Argument**  
A distinctly favorable impression has been established by the results at Locarno and the prompt suppression of the incident war between Greece and Bulgaria. And there are other factors of which the political leaders of both parties and on both sides of this question are aware, and that is that the 7,000,000 majority to which Mr. Borah refers was

largely made up of voters of German and Irish extraction, who used their influence in accordance with their sympathies at that time.

Since then things have changed. These voters, it is felt, have in various ways, come to have a far deeper appreciation of their obligations as American citizens and cannot be influenced as they once were. Then again, since Ireland is in the League, and Germany is taking steps to enter, there is small chance that anti-League sentiment can be roused in these quarters by methods employed in 1920.

## AID TO MEXICAN PEASANT SOUGHT

Minister of Agriculture Bases Farm Financing on Politics Ban

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The first meeting of the complete cabinet of President Calles since his inauguration almost a year ago, which took place two days ago, apparently has borne fruits in concerted action on the part of all the members of the cabinet, each in his own department.

Of these the most important, from the point of view of the development and reconstruction of the war-ridden country, is that of the Minister of Agriculture, Luis L. Leon, who has just made a broad and all-embracing declaration that only to the peasants who refrain from mixing in politics will financial and other help be extended by the Federal Government. What this means only one who has lived years in Mexico can appreciate.

**Lack of Training**  
For 400 years the Mexican peasant has lived either in slavery or semi-slavery, and, though the various revolutions have proclaimed the liberation of the peasant, he is still more or less a slave to his ignorance, his traditions of servility to his masters and his inability to think of the future or see beyond the day in which he labors.

Q. Owing to lack of experience in taking part in the movements of civic life, into which he has, according to the Mexican constitution of 1917, been plunged, theoretically at least, the Mexican peasant has become the prey of the professional politician who has and is still using him to further his own political and private ends.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided that the Mexican peasant must be divorced from politics, which means totally separated from the professional politician. If he is to become an active factor in the reconstruction of the country and the prey of the ruined agriculture, he has decided that no one who mixes in politics shall share in the help which the Federal Government is about to extend to the smaller farmer and planter.

**Farm Banks Planned**  
The Government is planning agricultural banks in most of the states of Mexico, as branches of the Government institution known as the Bank of Mexico. The particular business will be to look after the interests of the agriculturalists of all kinds, but especially the small farmers and planters. As the peasants have no capital, grain for seed or implements and consequently no financial credit, the establishment of these banks is of supreme importance in the life of the Nation. But it is also of supreme importance that the professional politician shall not be able to use the banks and the peasant farmers to further his own purposes.

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Personal Shopping Service—  
A year-round service that shops for you or with you—giving your commission that personal attention you yourself would wish for. A note, a phone call, a personal visit to the Personal Service Desk will be sufficient.

**Parking Space**  
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Twine, paper, ribbon and cards of your own selection, sold in one central spot, and your gifts wrapped "while you wait."

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Newton, Mass.

Special Correspondence

ABOUT 20 years ago a young Englishman sought (and incidentally found) his fortune in the United States, leaving behind a widowed mother and a sister. Success crowned his effort and in due course he married. But in the strenuous battle for success the elderly mother and the sister were neglected, and letters becoming few and far between, finally ceased entirely.

Several years passed, when one day the young wife found a faded envelope with an old country address on it. She felt impelled to write a letter to the address, asking if anyone there was related to Mr. —, adding that she was his wife.

By return mail came the glad answer. Indeed there was, for the man mentioned was none other than the writer's long-lost boy. The wife then confessed to her husband what she had done, and he, complying with his wife's earnest wishes, immediately wrote his mother and sister to make their home with him and his wife, and sent passage money. In due course the two women arrived and they are now members of a truly united and happy home. Thus the usefulness of a young wife brought peace to the heart of a lonely mother—a woman she had never seen—lifted the weight of remorse from her husband, while for the sister, as she said with tears of gratitude: "It was like finding a new family."

**ASHLAND, Dec.**  
Special Correspondence

A NEW Halloween custom has been inaugurated here, which those responsible declare will be continued year after year. The night before Halloween a small group of young boys visited the homes of the poor in the city and at each place deposited a large pumpkin in order that the children of these families might not be without fun-making apparatus for the night. The boys' interest in the making of pies later.

One of the boys at first was not greatly interested in the project but during the evening was heard to remark, "Say, this is a pretty good job at that; I like it."

Every boy connected with the deed has sworn to keep his name a secret but to follow out the plan every year.

**CUBAN INDUSTRIAL FUND**  
HAVANA, Dec. 2 (AP).—The establishment of a fund for the purchase of foreign owned property and the

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## Citizens Committee to Extend Boston's Christmas Greeting

Exercises Will Be Held on Common With Singing of Carols and Production of Colorful Pageant—Ceremonies to Be Radiocast

Preparations for the annual Christmas observance by the City of Boston are in progress. The arrangements are being made by the Citizens Committee of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, working as customary in co-operation with J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations.

The committee consists of Dr. George W. Tupper, chairman; Merle R. Griffith, John J. Keenan, Wilfred F. Kelley, Joseph A. F. O'Neill, John B. Archibald, Edward L. Curran, John A. Scanga, Henry J. D. Small, James H. Phelan and Everett B. Mero.

The open-air features on Christmas eve will focus at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common with singing of carols by the assembled people, special choral groups of singers, instrumental music by an orchestra and a band, the lighting of the municipal Christmas tree to be erected by the Park Department, and radio features.

The "Nativity Pageant," which has been a colorful and fitting part of municipal Christmas programs will be given, under the direction of community service dramatic department, Miss Joy Higgins, director, with two performances, one early and the other late in the evening.

A special invitation has been extended to all outdoor carol singers to join in the community city festivities on the Common, and it is hoped that at least a dozen groups will participate, including the groups that customarily visit Beacon Hill and who make up the great gathering on the Common, especially between the hours of 10:30 and midnight.

The city program on the Common will be radiocast and will be amplified for the assembled audience. A band of strolling trumpeters will go about playing carols at several points in the downtown section. A group of singers will visit the hotels to extend the season's greeting and inspiration. Both these events were tried experimentally last year and proved very acceptable.

Municipal Christmas cards will be extended to choral organizations and tend the season's greetings to "strangers within our gates" at the hotels and theaters.

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**Beautiful Christmas Cards**  
We have selected an assortment of 20 of our newest and most popular designs which you can now secure direct from us, postpaid.  
The set is assorted as to various designs and greetings and many of the cards have deluxe tissue lined envelopes. It is an assortment of exceptional value. Our 91 years guarantee you satisfaction. Send \$1.00 for this festive assortment today.  
THE FORMAN-BASSETT COMPANY  
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**FAIRMONT'S**  
Better Butter  
\$250,000 every year to perfect  
Fairmont's Better Eggs are always good—  
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Fairmont's Better Cheese is always tasty—  
Fairmont's Better Milk is always wholesome.

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**Rapid Growth**  
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**Real Estate Values Are Climbing**  
It is safe to assume that Greater Camden Real Estate values will continue to approach more and more closely Philadelphia's basis of values.

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Thousands of investors have followed the advice of the J. R. Tucker offices. They have made good profits. They are making them now. No organization is better posted on real estate values in Greater Camden and South Jersey. No organization is better equipped with experience and knowledge to show you how you can best invest your money.

Our booklet yours for the asking  
Send for this interesting, free booklet which tells the fascinating story of Camden's growth and the opportunities for profit offered you. Fill in coupon and mail it—quickly.

**Philadelpha has grown**  
and its real estate values have risen with its increase in population. Yet, just across the River, Camden has practically stood still, compelled to forego progress—until the time when the Delaware River should be spanned.

This has now been done. And Greater Camden is coming into her own. Industries have speeded up and expanded. New projects are being planned. Large parks, wide boulevards, home developments are being laid out. Right now, Greater Camden is catching up to Philadelphia, striving to the position in which it belongs.

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In the center of the New Camden, within a block of the Bridge Plaza, facing the new Wilson Hotel, near the new Wilson Building—an entire block fronting on four busy streets. Prime for development—office structure could be built before completed. Financed up to 80%. The chance of a lifetime for same big investor—either to hold or to re-sell which Tucker will do for the buyer. Find out about this offer. Its price is a bargain.

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Please send me your booklet which tells the story of Greater Camden and the wonderful investment opportunities now being offered. Also send me any other literature which you think will interest me. This does not obligate me.



Storm-Bound

IN THE midst of the spelling lesson, Miss Allison noticed that the wind was rising. She glanced from the window and saw that snow was beginning to fall.

"That is strange," she said to herself. "The sun was shining a few moments ago. It is probably just a cloud passing over."

The snow, however, continued to fall and the wind blew harder and harder. By noon, the air was thick with snow driven before a gale from the North. Miss Allison's room was getting cold in spite of the big stove in the corner.

Miss Payne, the other teacher in the little country schoolhouse, appeared in the doorway.

"It is cold in here," she said, "you had better all come into my room with your lunches. It is much warmer in there; for we don't feel the wind so much."

So Miss Allison and all the children accepted the invitation.

"It seems to me," said Miss Payne in a low tone to Miss Allison, "that we ought to dismiss them and let them get home before the storm is any worse."

"We couldn't do that," said Miss Allison. "Look at those drifts. Some of these children come from over a mile away. When the time comes," she added smiling, "there will be a way."

There were no lessons at all that afternoon. The children sat two in a seat and the time was spent in all sorts of ways. First Miss Payne read a story, then one of the boys recited, then they sang a song.

Once one of the children, looking out of the window at the piling snow, wondered how they were ever going to get home.

"It isn't time yet," said Miss Allison. "When it is time there will be a way and a good one."

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# RADIO

## AUTOMOBILE WITH RADIO TOURS SPAIN

L. F. Plugge Takes Car  
Equipped With a "Super-  
het" on Adventure Trip

This is another article by L. F. Plugge, describing his trip through southern Europe. The discussion of European stations is pertinent at this time with the international radioing tests but some two months away. Listeners in the United States last year picked up some of the stations discussed, and these four pictures should make European "DX'ing" even more interesting this year.

By L. F. PLUGGE

BILBAO (Special Correspondence)

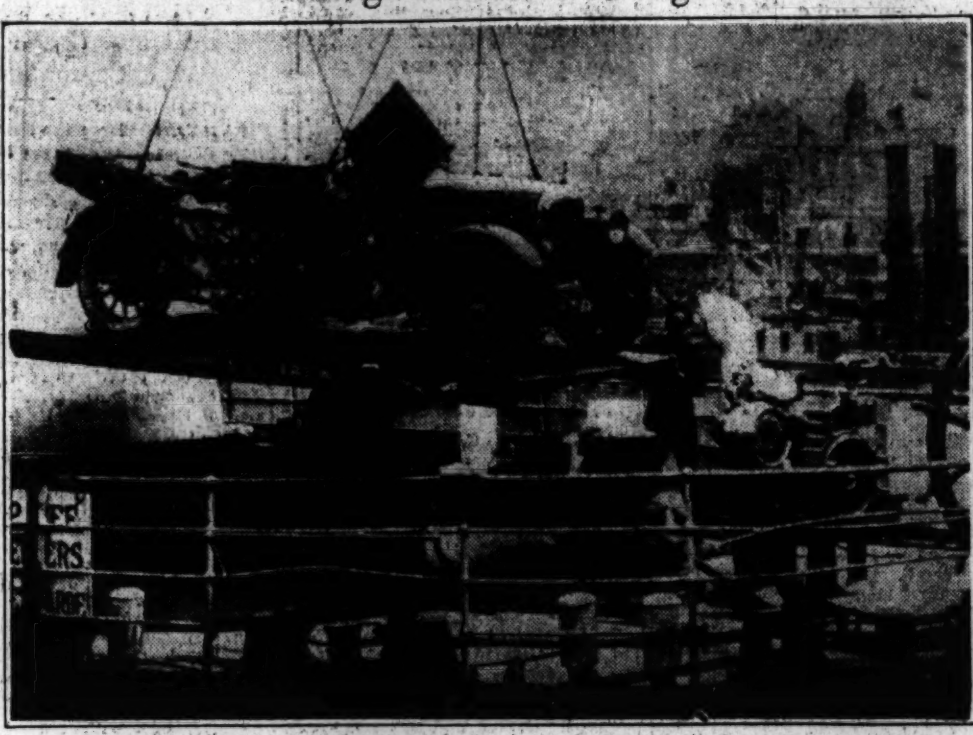
On continuing my trip through France and Spain, the first real difficulty encountered with regard to the wireless equipment was that on entering the latter country. The customs officials strongly objected to my using it in their country without my previously having taken out a license, and made a declaration that I was a Spanish subject and several other formalities which I did not quite understand. It is not necessary to enter into all the words about the equipment during the two hours' detention—suffice it to say that after these two hours we were away listening to the Savoy Hotel afternoon dance music from London and enjoying the bright Spanish sunshine, the warm Spanish breezes and the beautiful Spanish scenery. Spain is overrun with "Guardia Civil," armed to the teeth with rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, who resemble giants both by the color of their coats and their distinctive walk, and secondly because they were always seen in pairs.

The "Guardia Civil" were men who would stop the car from time to time, and very many more times than we would have wished, thoroughly examining our papers in all cases.

The first Spanish town of interest reached was San Sebastian, which may be considered as the "Balm Beach" of Spain. The town is situated on a beautiful bay which makes it an ideal seaside resort with its imposing Casino, and the towering Monte Igeldo with its beautiful hotel, which dominates the whole town and bay. On this prominent cliff a wireless station has just been erected and as these lines are going to press it is carrying out tests on a 350 meters wavelength. The gear which was installed is a standard Western Electric 500 watts transmitting equipment. The station will no doubt prove very efficient and will certainly be easily received in Great Britain. In the United States it should be received easier than in Bournemouth and, no doubt, several reports will be reaching that station from the United States. There appears to be no screening whatever and the aerial dominates all the neighboring country with the sea on the north side. The aerial is very similar in form to the one installed at Zurich. On leaving San Sebastian we decided to proceed to Bilbao, an important town on the north coast of Spain on the Bay of Biscay. Unfortunately it rained during the morning of my departure from San Sebastian, and the first rain encountered while in this country, consequently departure was only made after lunch, and it was found impossible to reach Bilbao until considerably after dark, so the night was spent at a village called Portugalete.

In Portugalete wireless had not yet been introduced to any great extent, and my wireless set caused a tremendous amount of interest among

## Unloading a Radio Touring Car



Traveling is Certainly Made More Enjoyable, and the World Smaller, When the Radio-Equipped Automobile Starts Off on a Jaunt Through Foreign Lands. This Photograph Shows Mr. Plugge's Car With the Set and Loop Covered With Waterproof Material to Prevent Salt Water From Getting into the "Works."

the crowds who watched the unloading of the car, and also among the staff of the hotel. The result was that I was kept up quite late in my bedroom which contained not less than four chambermaids, the hotel proprietor, his wife and their two daughters, who listened to the Daventry Station relay of the Covent Garden Opera from London. The amazement on their faces was worth gold to see. From here I turned in several other stations, the Bilbao one being particularly the best. Union-Radio, Madrid, also came in very well indeed and seemed to interest my crowd of visitors more than the British station. Strangely enough this transmission appeared to be more extraordinary to them, no doubt because they understood better what was being said.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

James A. Carson, Calgary, Can.

James A. J. Grimes, Rockland, Me.

## FREIGHT RATES DEBATED

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 (Staff Correspondence).—Downward revision of freight rates is asked by western representatives of the deplorable fruit industry appearing before hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission here. Petitions of 74 railroads for a changed rate structure, which would yield greater financial returns counter the pleas of the fruitgrowers, the roads testifying that other methods of transportation and existing low rates would render further freight reductions ruinous. Overproduction of grapes would be avoided, it was stated, if the grower could keep down overhead costs, thereby making the price to the consumer sufficiently attractive.

## CONNECTICUT GLEE CLUB

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 1 (Special).—The Connecticut Glee Club, hailed as one of the most important musical organizations in the country, will broadcast a one-hour program on the evening of Dec. 2 from station WTRC, Hartford. It will mark the club's initial appearance before the microphone.

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## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2

### EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10—Dance program.

7 p. m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Bessie. 7:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 8—Chateau Laurier concert. Orchestra. 9—Studio program.

WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (350 Meters)

6 p. m.—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—Chateau Laurier concert. Orchestra. 8—Late news flash. 8:30—Program by Greater Boston Federation of Churches. 9—The United States Practicing the Principles of Christianity in Its Relations With South America. 9:30—Program under the auspices of Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. 10—Jimmie's Gaiety program.

WGBR, Boston, Mass. (445 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club talk. 7—Chateau Laurier concert. Orchestra. 8—Late news flash. 8:30—Program by Greater Boston Federation of Churches. 9—The United States Practicing the Principles of Christianity in Its Relations With South America. 9:30—Program under the auspices of Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. 10—Jimmie's Gaiety program.

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brooklyn. 2:15—Michael Lambert, cellist. 3:30—C. Jones, baritone. 4:45—Bessie Liebowitz, pianist. 5:15—Time signals and weather report. 10—Emery Deutsch, violinist. 10:15—Joe Zimmerman's orchestra.

WJAZ, Philadelphia, Pa. (350 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Program of music. 10—Aroldia Dance Orchestra. Frank Desio, director.

WJAZ, Philadelphia, Pa. (350 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—The Parodians. 8:10—Charles Feldhart, tenor. Ruth Weil, soprano. 8:30—Mr. Hill's Instrumental Trio. 8:45—Jimmie's Gaiety program. 10:15—Frank Cook, songs by yesterday.

WCAE, Washington, D. C. (450 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Reports: United States Army Band concert; New York special.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:10—News items and markets. 8:30—The Kallio. 9:15—University of Pittsburgh studio. Oil and Gas talk. 10:15—The Business of Oil and Gas Production. by Mr. Roswell H. Johnson, professor of oil and gas production of the School of Mines. 11—Concert.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

6:30 to 10 p. m.—Variety musical program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Two-plant relay by the Gospel Methodists. 9—Knefel's Tokyo dance orchestra musical program. 10—Joint with station WCAE, New York City. Troubadours. 11—Super-dance. Vincent Lopez State dance orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ recital by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. 8—Organ recital by Edwin Arthur Kraft, assisted by selected artists. 11—Dance music by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (350 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—New orchestra and soloists. 9—Program through WCAE.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (510 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra. 8:15—The Spicery. 9—Musical hour. 11:30—The Jewett Sisters, with "The Merry Old Christmas."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winthrop, Mass. (350 Meters)

7:30—Almanac's bedtime story. 8:30—Farmers' agricultural service talk. 9—Musical program by Irving Plumm and his Port Garry Hotel orchestra. 10:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 11—Studio program by Irving Plumm and his Port Garry Hotel orchestra. 12—Studio program by Albert Kent, second tenor; Paul Bardal, baritone; Marshall Neil, bass.

WJAZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—New York University course. Prof. James E. Lough. 7—Bernard LeVitt's Commodore dinner concert. 8:15—Zoological Society series. C. M. Brader. 8:30—Lewiston Free Chamber Music concert, directed from Hunter College auditorium; explanatory remarks and illustrations by Dr. Henry C. Peck. 10—Alexander Brachsky, pianist. 10:30—Virginia.

WJAZ, New York City (445 Meters)

6 p. m.—Oliver's Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble. 8:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra. 7:30—Professor Cortina's Spanish lesson. 7:45—Ukulele Bob McDonald. 8—"The Outlook for Railroad Stocks," a talk. 8:15—George Walton King's Northminster services. 9:15—Theater program. 10—Nicholas Trip. 10:30—Joint recital by Robert G. Parker, tenor, and Dorothy Taylor, contralto. 11—Entertainers. 11:30—Jack Smith, whistling baritone.

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WJAZ, New York City (



## RADIO

(Continued from Page 6)

9:30—Minnie Well, pianist, 10—"How to Drive Automobiles," by Harry T. Raines. 10:00—Arthur A. Friedman, radio mimic. 10:15—Maudie, pianist, 10:30—The Golden and his Little Orchestras. 12—"The Vagabond King" cast, and company in Broadway night entertainment. WPA, Atlantic City, N. J. (1000 Meters) 4:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hogan, weekly review of sporting events. 5:30—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections). Arthur Scott Brook, city organist. 7—Ambassador dinner, music. 8—World Weather Exchanges. Alfred James F. McClellan, D. D. 8:15—Concert, under auspices of Atlantic City Board of Education, in auditorium of Atlantic City High School, by Cleveland Symphonic Quartet. Vari Laidie, violinist; William Moran, flutist; Morris Lavia, cello; Nell Stock, harp. 11—Dance Orchestra. WIR, Philadelphia, Pa. (400 Meters) 4:15 p. m.—The Pagoda Orchestra; Charles Varney, director. 7—Uncle Wip's radio call. 8—"The Sequel—centennial, a talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackey. 8:15—The Philharmonic Chorus. A talk by a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education. 9:15—The Celest Trio. 10:00—"Believe in and Invest in Philadelphia," a talk by Joe Ray and the California Night Hawks. WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (875 Meters) 4:30 p. m.—Billy Hayes and his orchestra. 7:30—Municipal Orchestra. John A. Carroll, director. 8—Margaret MacDonnell, contralto; Aubrey G. Cummings, baritone. 8:45—The Cantor. 9—Harry O'Moore, the Irish tenor. 9:30—"The Musical Chorus." 10—Symphonic Chorus. 11—"The Parodians." 11:30—Revue. WMA, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters) 8 p. m.—Municipal Orchestra. 8:30—Agricultural reports. 7—Shoreham Orchestra. 7:45—Smithsonian talk. 8—Band concert. 9:30—Salon Orchestra. 10:30—11:30—Meyer Davis' "Swanee" Orchestra. WETA, Richmond, Va. (254 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—Special program of vocal and instrumental selections. KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (1000 Meters) 4:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:15—News items and market. 7:30—Dinner. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address: current events by Dr. Elmer L. Granger, professor of political science of the University of Pittsburgh. 8—Program of music. 8:15—News. 8:30—Dinner. 8:45—Victor Saudek, conductor. 9—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. Victor Saudek, conductor. 9:30—The Sprague Male Quartet. 9:55—Arlington time signal; weather forecast. 11—Midnight revue. WEAB, Cleveland, O. (890 Meters) 8 p. m.—Stellar concert orchestra, direction of Maurice Spitznagel. 8:30—Program. 8:45—Arlette. 10—Vincent Percy organ recital. WFA, Detroit, Mich. (245 Meters) 7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Program from WEAF, New York. WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (457 Meters) 7 to 11 p. m.—Variety musical program. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME WCCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn. (400 Meters) 7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WFA, New York. KTW, Chicago, Ill. (300 Meters) 4:30 p. m.—Concert. 6:30—Children's bedtime story by Walter Wilson. "Uncle Bob." 7—Dinner concert. 8—Jaska DeBartolotta, pianist. 8:15—Dinner. 8:30—Original Nightingales. 9:30—Dinner. 10:30—The supper of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 11:30—"Evening at Home" program. 1 a. m.—"Night Club" conducted by Cohn-Sachs' Original Nightingales. WLV, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters) 7 to 11 p. m.—Variety program and specialties. WRCB, Cincinnati, O. (400 Meters) 8 p. m.—Violin, piano and vocal solos. 8:15—Classical series. Burnett C. Tubbitt, director. WNAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters) 7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Delta Omicron National Musical Society. Zeta Chapter, of the Louisville Conservatory of Music. Miss Angeline McCrackin, director; digest of the International Sunday school lesson for Dec. 6; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock. WBA, Atlanta, Ga. (400 Meters) 8 p. m.—Dr. Charles A. Sheldon Jr. organ recital. 10:45—Entertainment program. KBB, St. Louis, Mo. (500 Meters) 7 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York. WPA, Kansas City, Mo. (500 Meters) 8 p. m.—Municipal and weather forecast; weekly book talk by Louis Meeker, of the Library Department of the Star; the Tell-See-A-Story Lady; the Triphon Ensemble. 11:45—Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players. East Columbia's orchestra. Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra; organ

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numbers by Ted Mayo, Pantheas  
Theater.  
WMO, Des Moines, Ia. (285 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quartet.  
The Bankers Life Trio, under direction  
of Helen Birmingham. 11—The Bankers  
Life Little Symphony Orchestra, under  
direction of Leon A. Dushoff.  
WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (285 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Sandman's visit, Val Mc-  
Laughlin, the original Radio Sandman.  
8:30—Classical. 9:30—Randall's Royal  
Pianistic orchestra of Hotel Fontaine-  
ville. 10:30—Classical. 10:40—Helen Feiler-  
man and his Omaha orchestra.  
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME  
CNBC, Calgary, Alta. (434 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Kiddie's Bedtime Story by  
Aunt Mary. 8—Studio program by Cana-  
dian National Orchestra, under the direction  
of Gladys Webb Foster, assisted by  
Andy Davidson, tenor; accompanist, Mrs.  
E. J. Tucker.  
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME  
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (481 Meters)  
5:30 to 6:30 p. m.—George W. Ludlow,  
"Friend to Boys." 7—News items and  
reading of weather and stock re-  
ports. 8—San Francisco production.  
Part one: East Bay Trio; Florence  
Scrantom, soprano; Fred J. Bunting,  
baritone; part two: Concert by Oakland  
Radio Estate Board (See Club. Zura E.  
Bella, director. 10—Dance music pro-  
gram by Ben Black's orchestra.  
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (480 Meters)  
4:30 p. m.—"Ya Towne Cryer" and  
amusement information service. 6:30—  
Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra.  
7—Program given through courtesy.  
8—Studio program. Features: Fred J.  
Bunting, pianist; George Bossart,  
director. 9—Dr. L. R. Stone, tenor, and  
L. R. Stone, 30 Jack Cooley's  
Cabaret.  
KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (287 Meters)  
7 to 11 p. m.—Variety musical pro-  
gram.  
KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (245 Meters)  
7 to 11 p. m.—Specialties and dance  
music.  
KRL, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Children's program, pre-  
sented by Prof. Walter Sylvester Her-  
sting. 8—Studio program. Features: Fred  
J. Bunting, pianist; George Bossart,  
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ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30 (Special  
Correspondence)—A statement of  
eight ethical ideals, adopted at  
the last annual convention of the  
National Association of Professional  
Men at Milwaukee, has been printed  
and mailed to the membership of the  
organization.  
Four ideals which have to do with  
obligations within the field of pro-  
fessional work itself are incor-  
porated in the statement. These are:

1. The professional man should main-  
tain a standard of competency in  
his own field, entirely apart from all  
considerations of public opinion or  
private gain. He may fail far short  
of his own standard, but he must  
never blur the distinction between  
good work and poor work.  
2. The professional man should con-  
sider his compensation in whatever  
form it may be given to him, as a  
secondary end, and he should not  
only be content with a modest in-  
come, but he should regard it as a  
part of his professional duty to make  
it all efficient and that a pro-  
fessional man is not interested in  
amassing wealth.  
3. The professional man should take  
a personal interest in recruiting for  
his own and other professions the  
most promising of the youth of the  
nation, and he should take a cor-  
responding interest in the problems of  
professional education.  
4. The professional man should de-  
velop a cultivated, honest criticism  
of his own and all other professional  
work, training himself to hate sen-  
timental praise and ignorant fault-  
finding, and developing to the ex-  
tent of his ability the difficult art  
of clear-sighted, constructive, critical  
judgment.

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## Harvard Play's Producer



C. EDWARD MASSEY

B. & M. LAND PETITION  
TO BE HEARD JAN. 7Absence of Property Owner  
Causes Postponement

Further continuance until Jan. 7  
was allowed today on the petition  
of the Boston & Maine Railroad for  
authority to take by right of eminent  
domain three parcels of land along  
Miller River in East Cambridge,  
claimed by the road as necessary for  
the development of its freight termi-  
nal facilities, at a hearing before  
the Massachusetts Commission on  
Public Utilities.  
Attorney for Ellen A. Buck said  
that one of the owners of land which  
is proposed to be taken could not  
be present, and the commission or-  
dered postponement. The total area  
wanted by the road amounts to 52-  
473 feet.

At another hearing held yesterday,  
in which the commission considered  
the stock reorganization plan of the  
railroad, elaborate plans of expansion  
were announced by the road. Among  
other items, the rebuilding of freight  
terminals at an expenditure of \$5-  
000,000 or \$3,000,000 was explained.  
A project for building an additional  
line from North Berwick, Me., to  
Portland was outlined, and the pur-  
chase of much new equipment pro-  
posed.

REPUBLICAN ELECTED  
BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2 (AP)—Her-  
nando Siles and Abdon Saavedra,  
candidates of the Republican Party,  
have been elected respectively Presi-  
dent and Vice-President of Bolivia.  
Siles was elected by a vote of 100,000  
to 80,000. He had no opposition.  
Saavedra was elected by a vote of 100,000  
to 80,000. He had no opposition.  
The elections passed off quietly.

Jose Gabino Villanueva was elected  
to the Presidency of Bolivia last May,  
but Congress annulled the election.  
Bautista Saavedra, who was President-  
elect, turned over the chief executive-  
ship to Felix Guzman, who was to hold  
office until a new President was elected.

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Cameo in Green and White Gold.  
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Silver.  
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The mint manufactures the dollars you  
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Harvard Dramatic Club's Play,  
'Mr. Paraclete,' Is of High MeritNikolai Evreinov's Work Receives First Performance  
in Brattle Hall, Cambridge

Before an audience, which would  
have been larger had that audience  
having seen the play in the  
theater understood that ingredients  
observed in the title, were richly  
present in the current Harvard  
Dramatic Club production, "Nikolai  
Evreinov's 'Mr. Paraclete'." The first  
of five performances was given last  
evening in Brattle Hall, Cambridge.  
A considerable number of people  
have assisted in preparing the play  
for presentation. All in their re-  
spective ways have wrought credit to  
the Harvard Dramatic Club record. Wil-  
liam L. Lawrence, '12 transcribed the  
manuscript from the Russian. Mur-  
ray Pease '28 designed the settings,  
achieved a particular appropriateness  
in the first act setting with his win-  
dow of frozen orange, its per-  
spicacious owl presiding aloft over  
the ja. Lighted room of the adviser,  
the Paraclete, awesome of visage  
and gesture, kindly of intent, bound-  
less of sympathy with human tribulation.  
Scenery, lights, costumes and fit-  
tings, severally accounted by R. G.  
Rosenblatt '28, Kendall Post '27, Rose  
T. Briggs in collaboration lay the  
foundation for a production which,  
if it falls outside the professional  
designation, casts happy shadow of  
schooled perception for the future.

A Promoter of Happiness  
The tale unfolded is not simple,  
but it is interesting; of a man who  
would bring happiness, by singular  
enchanting means, to certain upon  
whose unhappiness his notice has  
chanced to fall. The scene is a large  
provincial town in Central Russia.  
The tale is told of a man who would  
bring happiness, by singular  
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provincial town in Central Russia.

The conclusion of the play  
achieves in prospect what it should  
achieve. The no longer unbridled  
trick of inviting from the audience  
a decision upon one of several pos-  
sible endings is employed, the sum  
is a summer-light humor and a note  
of modern jazz.

Mr. Sanchez in Lead  
Eduardo Sanchez '26, president of  
the Club, is the Paraclete, skilled be-  
yond reasonable demand in felicity  
of gesture and expression, already  
youthful master of subtleties and po-  
lite shadings frequently associated  
rather with more experienced play-  
ers.

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proffer their grace and knowledge of  
the theater in the large cast. To  
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fort find that this Pump exactly pleases  
them. The single strap, the plain toe  
and the medium heel are all in keeping  
with the new mode—and one may  
choose patent leather, black satin or  
brown satin. The easy foot-roominess,  
despite distinctive style, identifies it as  
a typical Coward creation.

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INDIANA MAN WINS NATIONAL  
CORN CHAMPIONSHIP AT FAIR  
L. A. Volger Takes Coyoted Honor—Ma Jong, Two-  
Year-Old Pure Bred Angus, Owned by Iowa State  
College, Premier Livestock Winner

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 2—Thrice winner  
with corn exhibits at Indiana State  
fair, L. A. Volger of Hope, Ind.,  
has been declared grand champion  
for 19 ears of Volger's white Dent  
variety, originated by his father, and  
exhibited here at the twenty-sixth  
International Livestock Exposition.  
At the recent National Corn Show  
in Sedalia, Mo., he won sweepstakes  
for the best bushel of yellow corn.  
Last year's grand champion at the  
livestock show was R. L. Hellman,  
also of Hope, Ind.; C. E. Troyer, La.  
Fontaine, Ind., was declared reserve  
champion in the 10 ears corn division.

A. W. Jewett Jr., of Mason, Mich.,  
again won the hog championship of  
America, his exhibit of this crop,  
next in importance to corn in value  
in the United States, having been de-  
clared grand champion at the grain  
and hog show, which is being con-  
ducted at the exposition.  
George C. and L. G. Hutzler, who  
are conducting unique experiments in  
growing pure roses on South  
Manitowish Island, Mich., and who have  
acquired international reputations  
for their work here, again were de-  
clared American rose champions, the  
fourth successive time that they have  
won this honor at the international  
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L. F. Peterson of Victor, Mont.,  
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Premier honors of the livestock  
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champion steer, a two-year-old pure  
bred Angus, owned and exhibited by  
Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. De-  
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Quested of The First, Chertown, Kent.  
Eng., after mature deliberation, in  
declaring this black animal winner  
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mighty roar of applause. Ma Jong  
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corn, and bran. Steve Lee, a Her-  
ford, owned and exhibited by C. M.  
Largent & Sons, Merkel, Tex., was  
declared reserve champion.  
Grand champion weather honors  
were won by University of California  
on a pure bred Southdown lamb,  
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AMERICANS TRY  
TO SAVE BRIDGEInstitute of Architects Appeals for Retention of  
Waterloo Span

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 20.—America's interest in the preservation of Waterloo Bridge, as evidenced by the appeal by the American Institute of Architects, to spare that historic and beautiful structure from its threatened demolition, found a sympathetic response at the ninth annual dinner of the Architectural Club of London in the Abraham Lincoln room at the Hotel Savoy.

J. C. Squire, the president of the club, said that since the club was formed there had been a considerable increase in public interest in architecture. Referring to Waterloo Bridge, he said that, in view of the difference of opinion among experts, it was most important that the bridge should not be allowed to come down unless conclusive evidence was forthcoming that it was necessary for the structure to be destroyed in order to comply with the requirements of the traffic problem.

The speaker said he felt that "in the last 20 years nearly every decent old thing in London will have disappeared." They had seen the destruction of Regent Street, which might not have been suitable to the modern needs of London but "they might have looked for something less chaotic to take its place." Now they saw holes being made in Piccadilly, Regent Park might go next and they heard that Adelphi Terrace was threatened, while the Foundling Hospital had been sold.

If they did not take care, and agitate for all they were worth the architects of the next generation would certainly have a very good chance of improving things, for the simple reason that everything worth looking at in London would have been pulled down. Everyone knew there was quite enough bad stuff in London for those who wished to pull down buildings without destroying anything that should be preserved. Any foreigner visiting London would tell them there was no other capital city so defaced by advertisement signs of unnecessary size.

H. Gordon Selfridge, responding to the toast "architecture," described it as the most beautiful of the fine arts. He considered the five most beautiful things in the world were: a beautiful woman, a beautiful child, a beautiful flower, a magnificent sunset and a superb building. One of the most extravagant things in the world was the continued occupation of valuable land by a poor piece of architecture.

While he agreed that any fine old thing should be allowed to remain, he thought that three-fourths of the fabric of the City of London might have been pulled down in 10 years. The business man had not yet quite learned the wonderful advantage of the new edifice. It was too much to expect that a piece of architecture should be allowed to continue to occupy space as long as it was useful. It was a great pity that Regent Street was not developed in a beautiful, superior way, and made by the architects of the twentieth century as beautiful as it was made by Mr. Nash 100 years ago. He did not see why London should not become the leader in architecture.

E. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in acknowledging the toast, characterized the new Regent Street as a "hotchpotch." In a place like London, he said, old buildings must come down to make way for modern requirements and improvements. Speakers included Sir Charles Biron and Clennell A. Wilkinson.

OREGON MINING  
BEING RESUMEDPlatinum, Thought Worth-  
less, Yield Big Revenue

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Mining operations in southern Oregon are being resumed on an unprecedented scale with the center of operations at Gold Hill on the Rogue River. Several large mines have changed hands in the last year, the old ones are being reopened and many new ones developed.

Platinum is being produced in the quartz and placer mines and has not been discovered until the beginning of the war when the United States Government made an effort to discover this metal in Jackson and Josephine counties. Up to this time the miners had thrown away this metal when finding it, believing it of no value, and competent geologists now claim that probably more value was thrown away in platinum than was ever taken in gold.

A recent discovery in this district is that of "granite" in mines heretofore considered telluride mines. It has now developed that four of these mines which have tunnels running from several hundred to several thousand feet into the ground contain telluride combined with white sulphide of iron, otherwise known as arsenic pyrite, and which is now generally known in this region as "granite."

SCHOOLS OF LONDON  
TO REDUCE CLASSESOpen-Air Work to Be Devel-  
oped and Teachers Helped

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 21.—The London Education Authority has entered upon a carefully designed program of educational development which is to cover the three years, commencing with April 1, 1925. No aspect of the education system of the county will be left untouched.

The scheme includes the building of new elementary schools, and the modernizing of others, with a view to carrying out the educational desire of the authority to reduce the size of the classes to 40 in the senior and 45 in the infants' schools.

SOCIETIES SEEK  
TO MODIFY LAWGoal of Amalgamated Body  
Is Abolition of Capital  
Punishment

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 20.—Those in favor of the abolition of capital punishment are looking forward with renewed hope to the ultimate attainment of their object. The first meeting has just been held in London of the amalgamated societies which have been formed into the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

At its first meeting the chairman, Harold J. Morland, reminded a packed audience in one of London's large halls that this movement had been going on for 50 years and it was felt that this anomaly of capital punishment must be swept out of the way in order that penal reform, the reforming of the offender rather than his punishment, might make headway.

The experiences of other countries,

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The experiences of other countries,

## On Such a Day

Reprinted by permission of the  
New York: The Macmillan Company,  
1924.

ERNESTINE SOPHIE found life a stimulating and rollicking affair, and it may be said that she was a bit of a mischief maker, but it was a very enlivening lesson, but it was wonderful what responses interpolated comments could bring from Aunt Cornelia. If everything else failed, she could always practice a new guileful approach to the subject of her mysterious paragon.

You never can tell when it will pay to be polite! The elder of the two foreign-looking gentlemen who called at the rectory, underestimated the respect which should be accorded Aunt Cornelia and declined to state to her his business with the rector, with the result that after an exceedingly lively interview he found himself with his companion enjoying the beauties of an English village, with no window or door to obstruct the view. The younger of

## BOOK REVIEWS

## Nathalia Crane Repeats

Lava Lane and Other Poems, by  
Nathalia Crane. New York: Thomas  
Scholes, 1924.

IT IS extraordinary that such poetry should come from a child, but regardless of any consideration of the author, this "Lava Lane" is remarkable for its newness. The first group in the collection are not even remotely kindred to any poetry we have seen before. We read them and feel the truth of them, yet know at the same time that we are hearing a prophet and that we cannot quite elevate our vision to the level of hers. There is a meaning behind the immediate significance of these verses which makes us tread new, undiscovered meadows of thought. This power of Nathalia Crane is a magical one as is the right music at the right time—that rare happiness which makes a detour a secret.

The rhythm in the poems is always a fair-throwing stream which lends its own earthly magic to the searching vision of the poet's thought. How fortunate this poet, who has in her possession every link in the golden chain of poetry: music, spontaneity, vision, depth, beauty, austerity, pity. The vocabulary is astonishingly large and adequate to convey with a lucidly the most abstruse idea. There are big words and unusual ones, yet never do they seem to be thrust upon us in pedantic fashion. Drama combines with reality in these poems, and they bring us surely to remember that poetry can be one of the greatest lights in the world.

"The Cantilever Bar" will illustrate the individuality of the poet's work. Who else would have treated the subject even halfway like this? Who else would have so precisely contrasted the steel and the man, and then dipped the whole thing in gleaming bath of poetic phraseology?

Beside the red Euphrates,  
Beside the ready Nile,  
We floated with the mail  
And entertained the Nile.

The bulls of Nin we chiefted,  
On the great and Babylon,  
But for the Theban pylons  
The cantilever bar.

We gave the Sphinx a statue,  
Stained Pharaoh from our skin,  
And with the mud of Nubia  
We posed the Pyramids.

We milked the bison quarries  
Of porphyry and verd,  
The marble and the basalt,  
Disordered without a word.

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## Public Library Branch Thrives Close by a Swimming Pool and Under a Gymnasium



The Director of Public Welfare in St. Louis invited the Public Library to Open a Branch in the Sherman Park Community Center Because He Wanted the At-  
tractively Popular.

## The Library

A Public Library in a Community House

By RUTH ROBI

Branch Librarian, Sherman Park Branch of the St. Louis Public Library

THE Sherman Park Branch of the St. Louis Public Library is housed in what is said to be the largest Community Center in the United States. The Community Center is operated by the Park Department and every recreational activity provided by the city is carried on in the building and on the surrounding grounds. The building is an enormous structure, very old and formerly used as a boys' school, and is situated in the middle of a beautiful park of 28 acres. The library occupies a large bright room about 40 x 90 feet (directly under the gymnasium) and during the half-year it has been open has successfully violated every old and cherished library tradition. It is not easily accessible from the street—one must walk on rather steeply inclined cinder paths and climb many steps to reach the building—and there is nothing to proclaim that a library is to be found there. Two large signs placed at either end of the park read:

SHERMAN PARK COMMUNITY CENTER  
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING 8:12 P. M.

And when the building is finally entered there are still no indications whatever that a library is anywhere about. One enters a very large and attractive lobby with potted plants and is immediately furnished with many comfortable wicker daybenches and armchairs upholstered in cretonne. The whole length of this room must be crossed before the library is finally seen. And then, when entered at last, one might think that even though there are books on the shelves he had unwittingly stepped into a boiler factory—so great is the noise at certain hours of the afternoon and evening. And yet the people pour into the library, careless of the fact that they are upsetting the time honored maxims that a library must be quiet and have "library atmosphere" that it must be easily accessible from the street, and that it must be so plainly marked that all who run may read.

From Sports to Books

Thousands of people from every part of St. Louis come to the Sherman Park Community Center every week attracted by its many varied activities sponsored by the Park Department. These include: indoors, a swimming pool, gymnasium classes for men and women, boys and girls, athletic dancing classes, and outdoors, tennis, track, two baseball diamonds now converted into football fields for the winter, and a regular supervised playground with apparatus. From 1200 to 1500 young people attend the community dances every Friday night. There are also many organizations using the building regularly, such as a civic orchestra, an American Legion Post, the Gold Star Mothers, business men's clubs, etc. So it can readily be seen that the library is being constantly inspected by a passing throng.

The noise and the swarms of peo-

ple are the two ever present problems for a small library staff to deal with. The gymnasium, as has been stated, is over the library and is the largest in the middle west. Strange to say, the nights of the "ladies' gym" classes are the worst of all. Fat ladies by the hundreds can put a great deal of force into their movements. The community dances are also held in the gymnasium, but no sound save that of the orchestra can be heard below. But the dance nights are noisy ones at the library, due to the great numbers who come to the building, a fairly large proportion of whom "take in" the library before going upstairs.

During the summer when the shift in the swimming pool changed, bedlam reigned. The children would dash upstairs into the library, swinging their wet bathing suits in one hand and greedily eating from the other, either an ice cream cone or a "hot-dog" sandwich procured from the refreshment stand in the basement.

Then, too, the choicest seats for the ball games are at the library windows. These, strangely enough, are not occupied by children, but for the most part by men and women. On Saturday afternoons, when there were always two games being played at once, it was a common occurrence for the window spectators to forget completely their surroundings and call out excitedly either in fervent praise or hot condemnation. Not even when the cheering outside became terrific would those reading in the room look up from their books. Nor do the readers seem disturbed when the children's industrial classes meet in a room a short distance down the hall from the library. Here the children make all sorts of toys out of tin cans, and they pound and hammer lustily while all conversation between them is necessarily carried on at the top of their voices.

Baseball Proximity

During the summer it was interesting to see the numbers of young people who came in from the tennis courts, their rackets in their arms, and asked for books that would help them to improve their game. Books on that subject and on swimming and baseball fairly melted from the shelves. If, by any chance, one was found there was a near fight for its possession. Of course, there is in every library a heavy call for books on baseball, but here the whole team would come in, banging their hats on the concrete floor and shouting to each other just as though they were outside. To train them to discriminate between a regular public library and the library in the Sherman Park Community Center seemed an almost hopeless task with the small number of assistants on hand.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, to work in a library so situated is a most interesting and novel experience. So much that is new and exciting happens every day that one wonders whether, having worked here for six months, it would be possible ever again to settle down to the well ordered routine of a regular public library branch. A librarian to whom constant and unexpected changes are upsetting would be most unhappy in this environment. For not in every

library does one see a life-guard in a dripping bathing suit, partially covered by a bathrobe, walking around looking for a good western novel. And it is rather startling suddenly to see a stalwart youth in an abbreviated suit "take in" the library from the glass doors. Nor is it given to every librarian to look up knotty reference questions to the tune of "I Miss My Swims," or to pick out a good love story for my "Mama," to the music of a popular orchestra.

Helping Community Workers

The co-operation between the library and the workers in the Community House has been very gratifying. They have all come to the library for help in their special field of work. The young woman who designs all the costumes used in the city plays and pageants has her headquarters here, and when her many costumes are supplied from the collection of books on hand, material is borrowed for her from the art department of the Central Library. The industrial teacher sends all her pupils to the library to get books on read work and basketry; the dancing teachers take all they can field on folk-dancing and rhythmic dancing. The director of recreation, who has charge of all the city playgrounds, uses the library to help him in his search for new ideas for indoor and outdoor plays and pageants. Even the janitresses have all taken out books for themselves, for their children, and for their neighbors. Always, always, always, looking for a new crocheting pattern.

Very few believed when the Sherman Park Branch was opened that it would be used by such a surprisingly large number of people. The number of books issued, in proportion to the size of the collection, has been truly amazing. Whether it will continue to be so popular during the winter is a matter of speculation, but so far all prophecies in regard to this interesting library have been fulfilled.

The library was asked to come into the Community House by the director of public welfare. He said it was his hope that those who enjoyed the sports and recreational facilities offered by the city would become readers, and conversely, that those who are readers would be introduced to the advantages and enjoyments of physical education. And this is the way, actually, that the experiment has thus far worked out.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—In order that machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes may be always available in this Province, the British Columbia Legislature is passing a law whereby the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is made applicable to industrial operations here under provincial control. This measure is necessitated by the action of the Imperial Privy Council in declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as a federal statute, ultra vires. Provincial legislation makes it effective here, thus providing for arbitration in industrial disputes.

VISITING MASONS ENTERTAINED

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Paying a fraternal visit to their Masonic brethren in Winnipeg, members of Corinthian Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, spent

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Duo-Biographical Sketch

Disraeli and Gladstone, by D. C. Somervell. London: Jarrold, 12s. 6d. net.

AS FAR as we know this is the first time anything in the nature of what its author styles a "duo-biographical sketch" has been attempted, and if it does not wholly fulfill its title, the experiment has been brilliant and extraordinarily interesting.

"One rises," writes Mr. Somervell, "from the perusal of 'The Life of Disraeli' with a very distinct impression that Disraeli was the greatest of Victorian statesmen and that Gladstone was a really rather mischievous politician. But then one rises from the perusal of 'The Life of Disraeli' with an equally distinct impression that Disraeli was the greatest of Victorian statesmen and that Gladstone was a really rather mischievous politician. It is, of course, the purpose of the points of view of these two men so wholly alien, and yet during many years brought into such close contrast with each other, are considered with an impartiality which could find nothing but praise from the partisans of either. Wholly alien to each other they were, and yet, as Mr. Somervell observes, one thing they had in common, and that was their remoteness. Disraeli has been styled a mysterious man. In many ways Gladstone, Englishman though he was, was brought up on stereotyped English lines, was also a mysterious man. In Gladstone it was a certain fanaticism which set him apart from his fellows—it was said of him by an intimate friend that he had 'the mind of a thirteenth-century schoolman.' As to Disraeli, there was scarcely anything which can be conducted to making the average Englishman feel at home with him. His affections of dress and manner, his unusual upbringing, the fact that he was a Jew—what wonder that conservative Victorian England, whether it called itself Whig or Tory, began by looking askance at Disraeli?"

## Considered With Impartiality

Mr. Somervell is interested in both his characters, while if his interest in Disraeli does here and there exceed his interest in Gladstone, that is because the fascination of the most remarkable man who ever sat at St. Stephen's must necessarily captivate the biographer, unless, like Lord Morley, he can see him only through the always a little shocked and exasperated eyes of Gladstone. The methods, the purpose, the points of view of these two men so wholly alien, and yet during many years brought into such close contrast with each other, are considered with an impartiality which could find nothing but praise from the partisans of either. Wholly alien to each other they were, and yet, as Mr. Somervell observes, one thing they had in common, and that was their remoteness. Disraeli has been styled a mysterious man. In many ways Gladstone, Englishman though he was, was brought up on stereotyped English lines, was also a mysterious man. In Gladstone it was a certain fanaticism which set him apart from his fellows—it was said of him by an intimate friend that he had 'the mind of a thirteenth-century schoolman.' As to Disraeli, there was scarcely anything which can be conducted to making the average Englishman feel at home with him. His affections of dress and manner, his unusual upbringing, the fact that he was a Jew—what wonder that conservative Victorian England, whether it called itself Whig or Tory, began by looking askance at Disraeli?"

## Gulf Grew Wider

In time, conservative England and most of all the Queen learned not only to trust the gulf but to be fascinated by the charm of Disraeli; but between him and Gladstone the gulf grew ever wider and wider. Disraeli would have bridged it at one time if he could, not because he ever had any sympathy with Gladstone, but because he was too astute not to want him on his side rather than against him. He sought a political flirtation with all his accustomed grace and adroitness, and doubtless took his snub with a cynical smile. Admittedly there was just a touch of Machiavelli about Disraeli's methods now and again, which met with no response whatever from a thirteenth-century schoolman and the orator of Midlothian.

Fertile in contrasts they certainly were, these two men, and yet both had a common aim in view, the good of England. While Disraeli's imagination ranged far afield and saw the greatness of his adopted country in the greatness of her Empire, Gladstone, humbling not a little, though less than his enemies would have made out, in his work for the Empire, saw the greatness of England in the wider freedom and prosperity of her people at home.

## Fundamental Honesty

The sincerity of Disraeli has been questioned and in small matters was, on occasions, questionable, whereas against Gladstone, however frequently he might be self-deceived, no such count could be brought. Expediency might give a Machiavellian twist to Disraeli's actions, whereas Gladstone was conscious of no object but the victory of right over wrong. Another recent biographer of Disraeli, Mr. Raymond, has declared of him "that his make-believes and insincerities, though they were many, were superficial, and that his honesty was fundamental." This is undoubtedly the point of view which Mr. Somervell, even while he shrinks none of the strictures which have been brought against Disraeli, also holds.

A faint bias in favor of Disraeli certainly, but no hint of prejudice

against Gladstone; on the contrary, a determination which is hardly labored, though sometimes it has an air of extreme conscientiousness, to refute statements which were exaggerated, if not invented, by those who found it difficult to forgive the disaster of Majuba Hill, and the loss of Gordon.

What was it which contributed to the great impressiveness of these

two men, an impressiveness which would seem to be hardly less vital today than it was then? Assuredly, it did not lie in their eccentricities, as Mr. Somervell observes, salient though they were to all beholders. Thus in a fine passage does he sum up his own conclusions at the end of the book: "The source of that impressiveness is not mainly to be found in intellectual gifts or in powers of effective speech, though both men were in these respects amply endowed. The secret lies in the moral qualities, in their superb courage and tenacity." E. F. H.

## ANTIQUES



Jacket Design by Ilonka Karasz for Sarah M. Lockwood's "Antiques" (Doubleday, Page).

## A History of Intolerance

Tolerance, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. New York: Boni &amp; Liveright, 3s.

WHEN we behold the mighty word "Tolerance," and when we learn from the jacket that "strange figures move through these pages; brave men and cravens; martyrs and madmen"; and from the "prologue" that "happily lived Mankind in the peaceful Valley of Ignorance. To the north, to the south, to the west and to the east stretched the ridges of the Hills Everlasting. A little stream of knowledge trickled slowly through a deep worn gully. . . . we rub our eyes and exclaim incredulously: 'Can Mr. Van Loon have solved the riddle of the immortals of Hollywood?'"

But of course Mr. Van Loon is merely at his jokes again. We read on, certain that ere long we shall drop from the sublime allegory of Midland into the restless, sophisticated atmosphere of—well, perhaps Greenwich Village or thereabouts. Moreover we shrewdly suspect that what we are coming to is a history not so much of tolerance as of intolerance. "Man's struggle for freedom of thought" is a pet theme in "the village," and we know from experience how much that topic is made to hinge on a research into all the phases of intolerance.

## New York Verbiage

Our suspicions are not ill-founded. Mr. Van Loon looks out from the firmament of literary lunacy, of which he has become so conspicuous a planet, upon the great city of New York and sees, as he has often seen before, the forces of "repression" and "tradition" stifling the efforts toward "freedom of thought." Then he proceeds to enlarge his canvas, to talk of Justinian, Aristotle, Socrates, the Old Testament prophets, St. Paul, Innocent III, the Inquisition, Rousseau and Tom Paine, and the great civilizations of the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Rhine, thinking all the while in terms of modern New York and still using the verbiage of the democratic forum—policemen, city councilors, publicity stunts, Sunday papers, soap-box orators and newspaper "copy."

It is all very amusing—it one takes one's amusement in such a form. Everything is topsy-turvy in the approved Greenwich Village style. There is nothing wrong with Paganism, nothing right with the religion that followed it. We find no mention whatever of the somewhat obvious truth that whoever desires freedom of thought—whether he be in Nineveh, Rome, Byzantium or New York—may have it, and that satrap, khan, inquisitor nor policeman can wrest it from him. Mr. Van Loon says he writes "these pages to tell our children of certain ideals of intellectual liberty for which some of their ancestors fought at the risk of their lives." This may be so. Mr. Van Loon may be perfectly clear as

to what may be those ideals of which he writes. But the "children" will be prodigies of discernment if they can locate them in this pageant of intolerance and ironic comment.

## Change of Tone

There is vague mention of "progress" somewhere, of the "iron laws" of natural science, which, as the author has discovered, history—whether political or religious—must follow. And we are told that all hundred-percentage is wrong and that the basis of "certainty" should "contain a certain amount of the alloy of doubt."

One could have wished a little more of the element of doubt in Mr. Van Loon's methods of handling history—at least in the first half of this work, where he ventures within measurable distance of the "cocksureness" which he so deprecates. Toward the middle of the book there comes a change. The canvas goes to pieces. The author tires of it, or perhaps runs out of encyclopedic fuel. He begins to reflect on the "increasing difficulties" of writing history. The remainder of the work, however, is successfully filled in with more congenial studies of Rabelais, Erasmus, Spinoza and others, brilliantly written in the familiar style.

At the moment when the author discovers that his task is heavier more than he can manage, he talks of "dropping the further study of history" and of "taking up short-story writing or real estate." Either of these occupations might be preferable to having Mr. Van Loon's brilliant, irresponsible pen running so loose on the great political and religious movements of humanity, which, lacking the essential sympathy of approach, he is scarcely qualified to interpret.

But the gusto and verve of the nar-

## A Great Explorer's Story

My Life as an Explorer, by Sven Hedin. New York: Boni &amp; Liveright, 3s.

SEVEN ANDERS HEDIN is in the front rank of the great explorers of all time. Honors have been showered upon the Swedish traveler. One of them, the honorary fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, was conferred in war-time when he expressed pro-German sentiments.

But his views in the controversy that raged at the time the amity of nations should not count against his very real and valuable service to humanity in helping to solve many an age-old riddle of ethnography and physical geography. He gave us the first complete set of meteorological observations from "the roof of the world" in Tibet; he made the first detailed map of the region; he was the first white man to visit the sources of the Brahmaputra and the Indus; he discovered buried cities in the desert sands of Turkestan and plotted the course of rivers in areas that were blank white spaces in the atlas. One of his expeditions is described in six volumes; he has been a prolific writer, whose trustworthiness has never been disputed.

## Not a Mere Reprint

Now his accounts of the series of journeys he has performed since his twenty-first year have been gathered into a single volume of 525 pages. In this digest of his experiences he presents not a mere reprint of his extant narratives, but a new work, for which he has culled the choicest bits of description and the most dramatic incidents from all that went before, with such a perspective as is suggested by the interval of time, and remoteness from the scene of his adventures. Something happens on every page—almost in every paragraph. Dr. Hedin has a gift amounting to genius as a narrator. Many another man might have had his thrilling experiences without being able to impart them to the reader in such delightful and ingratiating fashion. Much is owing to Alfred Huebner for a fluent and idiomatic translation.

In his quest of desert springs and streams, leading to discoveries and data of prime importance to the race, and to the rejuvenation of Asia, Hedin spent much time upon the Tarim River, working 11 hours a day at his map-making. A brief excerpt from his account of the river journey will serve to exemplify the quick, brisk narrative style whose lucidity and lucidness have been gained for many tense, animated pages in succession.

## Gusto and Verve

"The current was strong—here and there the water gushed, forming eddies with funnel-shaped centers. Sometimes it looked as if we would surely bump against some jutting land, at full speed. All the poles were thrust in the water, but they were of no avail. The current helped us, however, and cleverly carried the boat away from the dangerous spot. For two days we were carried at breakneck speed through a newly-formed river bed, almost straight, and bordered by perpendicular, high-terraced shores. Great masses of sand and gravel were continually descending from these into the river. It looked as though the shores were smoking. The greatest tension prevailed. Everybody was on the qui vive. Kasim, who preceded us, called out in a desperate voice: 'Stop! A poplar-trunk was stuck in the middle of the current, causing an entire island of driftwood and brush to accumulate.' We were rushing straight toward this obstruction. Only a few hundred feet separated us. The water roared, foamed and hissed around us. Only a miracle could prevent us from being upset. When disaster seemed imminent, Allim jumped into the ice-cold water, with a rope and swam ashore. He succeeded in checking our speed, so that the boat was got under control, and slowly passed the obstruction. The boat lay tossing and shaking all night at our camping place."

But the gusto and verve of the nar-

rative cannot be captured and projected in a paragraph wrenched from its context. It takes the full-length narrative to do it justice. It is one of the outstanding travel books in many seasons.

## Three Books for Three Purposes

Tribe: The Life of Samuel J. Elder, by Margaret M. Elder (Tale, 3s.). Characterization: Women, by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday Page, 3s.). Adventure: David Goes Voyaging, by David Binney Putnam (Putnam, 1.7s.).

## The Old English Drama

Elizabethan Playwrights, by Felix E. Schelling. New York: Harper &amp; Bros., 12.7s.

MORE than once before now it has been Professor Schelling's pleasant task to tell the story of the origins and development of the old English drama. The most ambitious of his writings on the subject is the large standard work published in 1908 and now standing in some need of correction and amplification in the light of more recent research. Professor Schelling has kept well abreast of modern scholarship and doubtless shares the hope entertained by all students of the subject that one day he will be able to reissue his great book.

Meanwhile he has taken advantage of the opportunity offered by a new series of books on the drama, undertaken under the general editorship of his colleague, Prof. A. H. Quinn. This series is to cover the entire range of modern drama, English, continental and American. A novel part of the scheme is the group of supplementary volumes, containing representative plays, to accompany each historical and critical study.

Into Professor Schelling's experienced hands has been put the history of Elizabethan drama and its representative plays, to accompany each historical and critical study. His plan follows closely that of his larger history. Instead of proceeding, author by author, in a series of biographical chapters, he encloses the various types of drama: classical, satiric, romantic, domestic, and the like. The attendant disadvantage is, of course, that consideration of the writings of each individual playwright is scattered through a group of chapters, and that the reader is obliged to turn to many pages to find the complete story of a single play.

Such a plan, however, has the advantage of presenting a well-founded survey of each major kind of drama: classical, satiric, romantic, domestic, and the like. The attendant disadvantage is, of course, that consideration of the writings of each individual playwright is scattered through a group of chapters, and that the reader is obliged to turn to many pages to find the complete story of a single play.

Nevertheless a little more light

## Economic Reflections

Private Ownership or Socialism, by David Binney Putnam. Philadelphia: Dorrance &amp; Co., 3s.

M. R. HAMLIN evidently intends this work to be an informal discussion of certain economic matters on which he holds strong opinions, rather than an authoritative study of the question of private ownership. He makes little attempt at a complete and logical exposition of his theories, apparently jotting down his ideas as they occur, passing without comment back and forth between such subjects as the conservation of national resources, overpopulation, agricultural depression, settlement of labor disputes, confiscatory taxation, prevention of war, and other matters intimately or remotely connected with his central thesis of the perpetuation of private ownership.

At times the author's unsystematic progress seriously challenges the reader's ability to follow. But his main ideas are clear, however obscure the path by which he reaches them. It will be found convenient to accept at the outset, and without explanation, certain axioms that hold good throughout the book. Thus in measuring human values, "quality" is of more consequence than "quantity," so that universal suffrage, by transferring political power from property-owners (quality) to the people at large (quantity) may prove a serious menace to the welfare of the Nation. Again: every man has a right to the results of his labor. If these results be not in the form of property, they should not be confiscated by excessive direct taxation. Again: the American Constitution, the bulwark of private property, should not be modified in any way which might weaken its protective powers.

This much admitted, it is clear that the enemy par excellence in the upholder of public, as opposed to private, ownership—the Socialist; and his influence is palpable in such changes in the Constitution as that of 1913, which broke the link between direct taxes levied by Congress and the Senate and property by making the Senate responsible to the people through direct election, and the recent Sixteenth Amendment, which took from the states all right of control in the apportioning of direct taxes levied by Congress. Such amendments, designed in the interests of the community as a whole, open the way, says Mr. Hamlin, for unlimited confiscatory taxation, to the manifest injustice of the individual.

Much of Mr. Hamlin's argument falls to the ground if it be denied that, in human values, "quality" has any relation to the amount of property owned. But the quality of property is long-standing and cherished tradition of the American commonwealth. It has still a large and devoted following, who will be in complete accord with the majority of Mr. Hamlin's theories.

Nevertheless a little more light

might well have been thrown upon the term, "private ownership." The old-fashioned owner is rapidly disappearing. His place is being taken by great corporations and banking houses. Mr. Hamlin appears to regard the stockholders of such concerns as owners. Yet they have mostly little or no control over what they own; the controlling power lies elsewhere, in very few hands. When therefore the author demands free competition in property, is he not handing extraordinary power to a very few representatives of "quality?"

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Interest Rates and Stock Speculation, by Richard N. Owens and Charles O. Hardy. New York: The Macmillan Co., 3s.

The Surry Family, by Helen R. Hull. New York: The Macmillan Co., 3s.

The Outline of Radio, by John V. L. Hogan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 3s.

Regulation Street, by Lenox Fane. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 3s.

Community Organization, by Jesse Frederick Steiner. New York: The Century Co., 12.5s.

The World Court, by Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante. New York: The Macmillan Co., 3s.

The Romance of the American Theater, by Mary Caroline Crawford. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 3s.

Congress, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court, by Charles Warren. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 3s.

The Small-House Primer, by Edwin Bonta. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 3s.

Day Before Yesterday, by Fred Jacob. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

The Analysis of Financial Statements, by Harry G. Guthmann. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1s.

Twenty-Nine Love Stories Old and New by Twenty and Nine Authors, edited by Ernest Rhys and C. A. Dawson-Scott. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 12.5s.

Treasures of English Words and Phrases, by Peter Mark Roget. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 12.5s.

Antiques, by Sarah M. Lockwood. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 3s.

Year Book 1925 of the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, Washington, D. C., published by the Society, printed at the University Press, Sewanee, Tenn.

Pictorial America, edited by John Francis Kane. New York: Resorts and Playgrounds of America.

If Lincoln Were Here, by John Wesley Hill. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 12.5s.

Tales of Fishing Virgin Sea, by Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Bros., 5s.

The Bureau of Standards, by Gustavus A. Weber. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

THERE is a mistaken idea in the minds of many men and women that good manners alone are the key to social success. Good manners are always an asset; but good manners alone will open no doors and lead to no delightful friendships. A well behaved bore has no chance of acceptance in the swift march of American social and business life.



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## Musical Events Theaters News of Art

## Opera and Symphony in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

AT THE opera the principal performances of the season have been the interpretation of Gluck's "André Chénier" (Nov. 24), Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (Nov. 27) and Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" (Nov. 29).

"André Chénier" was admirably set forth, thanks largely to the mastery of Polacco at the conductor's desk and to the exercises on the stage of Claudio Muzio, as Madeleine, and of Cesare Formichi, as Gerard. Mme. Muzio has achieved the ultimate triumph of histrionism—that of moving her own emotions as well as those of her listeners. What she accomplished in her singing of the scene before the revolutionary tribunal was well worth the public acclamations which followed it.

"The Barber of Seville" which distinguished above the performances of "The Barber of Seville" last season was somewhat less sparkling in the latest interpretation, the latter was none the less admirable to see and hear. Mme. Toti Dal Monte, the Rosina of the cast, sang the bravura of Rossini's music with quite phenomenal skill, and the figure of Mr. Rimini—his best role—was fluent and adroit. Charles Hackett made his first appearance as the Count and did well with a difficult part, but in characterization the laurels were clearly earned by Messrs. Trevisan and Lazzari, respectively Dr. Bartolo and Don Basilio.

"Madam Butterfly" offered at a matinee on Sunday, brought forward Mme. Ralska for the first time in the music of the title role—for the first time, at least, in the Auditorium; she sang it last summer at Ravinia Park. It is saying much in favor of the artist's versatility that she made the hapless Cio-Cio-San a moving and musically ingratiating figure.

**Symphony Concert**  
At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 27 and 28) there were heard two novelties. Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso, the first of these, was completed this year, and played for the first time in Cleveland last June. In it the composer returned to the ancient type of concerto wherein solo instruments contend with the orchestra, but Bloch's contribution did not appear exceedingly important, less, perhaps, for the reason that Bloch had done it better than for the fact that the material was pleasant and not much more than that.

The other novelty was Gregor Pfitzner's Polish Rhapsody. In this Mr. Stock, whose humanitarian impulses seldom lead him to the works of long-winded composers with enforced brevity, made extensive cuts, but even then the Polish Rhapsody sounded over-long. This would seem to imply that the music lacked interest and charm; yet there were attractive moments in it, not least attractive when Pfitzner sounded the national note. The remaining pieces were Glazunov's picturesque symphonic poem, "Soleil d'été," and the 2d minor Symphony by Tchaikovsky. The latter was performed with extraordinary dramatic power and emotion.

**Third Program of the San Francisco Symphony**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—For the third concert of the San Francisco Symphony, given yesterday afternoon, Alfred Hertz chose the "In der Natur" overture of Dvořák, Sir Edward Elgar's "Enigma" Variations and the first Symphony of Brahms.

The Dvořák was well played, though it shares the shortcomings which appear in all the Bohemian composer's attempts to express himself in academic forms. You feel that the scaffolding interferes with the free play of his mood. If Dvořák had chosen to develop his program in a vein of free fantasy, he might have left us a better picture of his childlike but poetic genius.

The Elgar Variations are the work of a man who is the very antithesis of Dvořák. Here is rare constructive skill, but not very much to tell.

## AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

The Playhouse, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6th

**HAROLD MORRIS**  
PIANIST  
"In more than one way, an exceptional pianist."—H. T. Parker, Boston Transcript.  
"One of the few."—New York Times.  
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**STUDENT PRINCE**  
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls  
60—Male Chorus—60—Curtain at 8:10

**LOS ANGELES**  
Motion Pictures

**THE BIG PARADE**  
A MERRY COMEDY OF THE "BIG PARADE" STARRING  
JOHN GILBERT and RENE ADAMS  
and the great  
SID GRAMM PROLOGUE

The words which Saint-Saëns said of Brahms might be applied to Elgar, and with much more justice than to the great Johannes: "He works very well," said the Frenchman, "with the ideas which he hasn't got."

When one thinks of Saint-Saëns today and the brilliant emptiness of his art, the dictum about Brahms has a ironic recoil, and never does it become more apparent than when one thinks of the C minor Symphony.

Mr. Hertz has made San Franciscoans good Brahmites. If you were to interrogate their preferences, it is not at all improbable that they would name the Andante Sostenuto, though the César Franck would be a close second. Hertz is at his best in music like this, for it is romantic and so is he; it is formally perfect, and Hertz does on form, when the content is inspired. Those lovely "divisions" to the reeds, following the unusual, eerie, and cold of the strings, do his heart good, and, in that, the audience is one with him.

The Poco Allegretto, with its suggestions of outdoor nature, the grave Andagio, full of tragic questionings, led up magnificently to the great pronounced "forte a passionato" of the French horn, surely one of the most consoling utterances ever spoken by that lovely instrument.

The Finale was triumphantly done. We have heard this Brahms Symphony quite a number of times in San Francisco, but never so well done as it was yesterday.

Apart from the regular subscription series and the Sunday "pops," the Symphony participates in a series of five concerts financed by the city and given in the Civic Auditorium. The first of the present season was given last Tuesday and an audience of 10,000 people listened to a program which included Tchaikovsky's C minor Suite, Schelling's "Victory Ball" and the Beethoven Violin Concerto with Efram Zimbalist as soloist. California is proud of these concerts. With the exception of the Hollywood Bowl, it is doubted whether anywhere else can be found audiences that average between nine and ten thousand, has just given her first concert. Lina Palughi, a coloratura of 18, whom Louisa Tetrazzini, 10 years ago, greeted as her successor, has just given her first concert. Lina Palughi, a coloratura of 18, whom Louisa Tetrazzini, 10 years ago, greeted as her successor, has just given her first concert.

**Hofmann on Program of Detroit Orchestra**  
DETROIT, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Josef Hofmann was the prominent figure in the fourth pair of Detroit Symphony concerts, Nov. 26 and 27, more than half the evening being devoted to him as composer and soloist. His symphonic narrative, "The Haunted Castle," inspired by a poem from the pen of J. L. McInnes, proved quite a limelight in orchestration and of considerable length. It expresses much less individuality than one would expect from a pianist who is so definitely an individualist. It is smoothly constructed and is of an interesting enough to escape becoming tiresome. Hofmann has used orchestral devices that resemble those of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" in both material and weave, and were no name attached, it would not be surprising should the composer of the Detroit Symphony, Alfred Hertz, choose the "In der Natur" overture of Dvořák, Sir Edward Elgar's "Enigma" Variations and the first Symphony of Brahms.

The Dvořák was well played, though it shares the shortcomings which appear in all the Bohemian composer's attempts to express himself in academic forms. You feel that the scaffolding interferes with the free play of his mood. If Dvořák had chosen to develop his program in a vein of free fantasy, he might have left us a better picture of his childlike but poetic genius.

The Elgar Variations are the work of a man who is the very antithesis of Dvořák. Here is rare constructive skill, but not very much to tell.

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Art., Dec. 12, at 8

**CONSTANCE MCGILCHIE**  
Pianist  
W. H. Luce, Mgr. Tickets: \$1.50 to \$5.00 (Stairway piano)

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TOMORROW APT. at 2:30  
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Next Week: ANNETTE KELLERMAN

**SYMPHONY HALL—**  
BOSTON  
**HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY**  
EMIL MOLLERICH, Conductor  
Dec. 20, at 3:30; Dec. 21, at 8:15

**MESSIAH**  
Choir: Maestri, Soprano: Veranda Van der Voort, Alto: Arthur Kraft, Tenor: Frederick Miller, Bass.

February 7, at 3:30  
MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME  
Without Orchestra  
Assisting Artist  
**SCHUMANN-HEINK**  
April 4, at 3:30—EASTERN SUNDAY  
**MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH**  
Emily Roosevelt, Soprano; Alma Beck, Alto; Lewis James, Tenor; Henri Scott, Bass.  
Season Tickets, Chorus Sun. or Mon., MENSHAN, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00, \$105.00, \$110.00, \$115.00, \$120.00, \$125.00, \$130.00, \$135.00, \$140.00, \$145.00, \$150.00, \$155.00, \$160.00, \$165.00, \$170.00, \$175.00, \$180.00, \$185.00, \$190.00, \$195.00, \$200.00, \$205.00, \$210.00, \$215.00, \$220.00, \$225.00, \$230.00, \$235.00, \$240.00, \$245.00, \$250.00, \$255.00, \$260.00, \$265.00, \$270.00, \$275.00, \$280.00, \$285.00, \$290.00, \$295.00, \$300.00, \$305.00, \$310.00, \$315.00, \$320.00, \$325.00, \$330.00, \$335.00, \$340.00, \$345.00, \$350.00, \$355.00, \$360.00, \$365.00, \$370.00, \$375.00, \$380.00, \$385.00, \$390.00, \$395.00, \$400.00, \$405.00, \$410.00, \$415.00, \$420.00, \$425.00, \$430.00, \$435.00, \$440.00, \$445.00, \$450.00, \$455.00, \$460.00, \$465.00, \$470.00, 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## THE HOME FORUM

## Dickens' Illustrators

IS THERE any author writing today, I wonder, who a generation hence will dwell in the memories of children, either English or American, as pleasantly as Dickens dwells in ours? I can think of none, and I cannot help feeling sorry for those who miss the joy I feel between my eleventh and fifteenth year of becoming acquainted with that noble series of quaint, humorous and tender books, beginning with "Pickwick," and ending with "Edwin Drood," and with the almost endless gallery of strange and amusing pictures which illustrated them. My introduction to Dickens was by way of a set of tall fat volumes bound in dark green cloth and printed in double columns, with the pictures mostly set into the text, though there was an occasional inserted plate representing an important scene. However, even before this—many years before—I knew the "Christmas Carol" so well that I could quote long passages from the opening scenes and from the Cratchit Christmas party, every Christmas eve to this day I have read over this book, which Mr. Newton has recently called the "greatest little book in the world." But it was "Pickwick Papers" that opened up to me the scope and range of Dickens.

Of course, there is no reason why the children of the present may not read the novels with a joy equal to mine, but I am told that they do not. And my own observations seem to indicate that they do not. They may know "David Copperfield" and "A Tale of Two Cities," because these are read in the high schools, but I hardly ever come upon a young person who has been impelled by this taste to go on and devour all the rest. Very few seem to have read "Pickwick," and fewer still "Great Expectations," "Our Mutual Friend" and "Dombey and Son." A reference to Mr. Carker, Pip, Magwitch, Mr. Venus, Captain Cuttle, the Marchioness, the Artful Dodger, Mrs. Nickleby or even Sissy Gamp means nothing to them. And think of growing up without having attended the trial of Bardwell versus Pickwick, or the proposal of Mr. Upmanu to Rachel Wardle, with the Fat Boy looking on, or the Christmas party at Dingley Dell, or the Bantams' election! It should never be permitted, and yet it evidently is being permitted, at least in the United States, and American youth are, entirely unconscious of their loss.

I think that one reason why our boys and girls do not fall under the spell of Dickens more often is that they first read him in school editions which have no pictures. For Dickens, without pictures (and the original pictures) is like peaches without cream or apple pie without cheese. He simply is not complete. I know, because my acquaintance with the novels began in the early days of my life, when I had seen the illustrations in that old set I have

spoken of, becoming fascinated with the strange creatures there depicted, and then reading the text in order to find out more about them. In this way, beginning with "Pickwick," I read all round the pictures first and then gradually covered the intervening chapters, until I had at last read that extremely long romance and skipping hither and thither, as the illustrations more or less attracted my attention. "Pickwick" lent itself to this kind of haphazard treatment better than the other novels, and yet I read "Our Mutual Friend" the first time in the same way, and began "The Old Curiosity Shop" with the picture of Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, working backward and forward from this.

"Great Expectations" I began at the beginning and was enthralled for a dozen or so chapters, but it was several years before I completed it, because the pictures, by Marcus Stone, did not appeal to me in their naturalness and finish as did the queer etching of Cruickshank, Leech, Philz and the other early illustrators, who, drawing without models, achieved an oddity and humor that was very appealing to a small boy. Indeed, to this day the work of the caricaturists of the early school seems much more in keeping with Dickens' text than does the painstaking and often masterly drawing of the later school of illustrators.

My experience leads me to believe that we shall never make children love Dickens by teaching him in school. Indeed, the idea of teaching Dickens at all seems amusing, for if there was ever an author who can be trusted to make his own appeal to children without the intervention of the pedagogue, it is he. But he must be permitted to make it in the best way, and that is by having a set of him in large type and with all the pictures always handy in the living room or library. I really cannot see how children can resist him.

He was probably the most illustrated and the best illustrated novelist who ever lived, and he certainly owed a great debt to the artists. This is so true that one is almost shocked to learn that he would have preferred to have published his books without pictures and that it was probably only the success of "Pickwick" that made him accede to the pressure of his publishers and consent to the illustration of his other novels. Of course, the pictures were expensive and often caused him much trouble. At times it was hard to find the right kind of artist, and when found, the artist could not always please him. But he was exceedingly exacting, often rejecting sketches altogether and almost always requiring changes in detail. On the other hand, he certainly received many valuable suggestions from his artists and their work was exceedingly exciting, often reflecting sketches altogether and almost always requiring changes in detail. On the other hand, he certainly received many valuable suggestions from his artists and their work was exceedingly exciting, often reflecting sketches altogether and almost always requiring changes in detail.

The list includes some of the foremost artists and illustrators of the nineteenth century. Among them were George Cruickshank, Robert Seymour, Halbot K. Browne ("Phiz"), George Catmole, John Leech, Richard Doyle, Daniel Maclise, Sir Edwin Landseer, Marcus Stone, Sir John Tenniel, and Luke Fildes. It may surprise many to find Landseer included in the list, but he contributed only one little woodcut, the picture of the dog Boxer, in the "Cricket on the Hearth." Tenniel's connection with the novelist was limited to six charming illustrations for the last of the Christmas books, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." He is known to the world mainly by his exquisite illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland" and its sequel, "Macbeth made the title-page and frontispiece for 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame' and some other scattered drawings, but he is remembered by pictures of Dickens himself and by one of the novelist's pet ravens, Grip, who sat for the portrait of the sagacious bird in "Barnaby Rudge."

Doyle and Maclise, the illustrations of the various Christmas books, and Catmole, (Kittimoles, as Dickens loved to call him) made the fascinating drawings of old buildings in "The Old Curiosity Shop." Fox and the illustration of the shop itself and of the Maypole Inn, in "Barnaby Rudge," with their turrets and gables! The work of all these minor men was interesting, as was the more finished and studied drawing of Stone and Fildes, but the lover of Dickens who thinks of pictures usually has in mind those of Cruickshank, Seymour, and Leech, and above all, of Browne.

These men belonged, as I have said, to the older school of illustrators who worked without models. They were primarily caricaturists, their work is often ugly, sometimes badly drawn, but almost always so full of humor or tenderness or sheer power that it is hard to forget. I know very little about the technical powers of these men, or about their relative rank as artists, but I feel grateful to Seymour for his Sam Weller, to Cruickshank for his Fagin, and to Leech for his Trotty Veck, because I remember these people from poring over their portraits as a child. If I ever find a little hard to read Dickens with patience nowadays, I still like to turn to a picture, as I did when a boy, and read around it. The pictures almost always illustrate the best passages, and I remember the books so well that I can afford to leave out whatever does not interest me.

R. M. G.

## Totems

Shoes scuffle over paved streets where but a few years ago brown moccasins feet trod soundlessly over virgin forest and carpets of fragrant pine needles. Sounds of heavy footsteps strike against the carved totem pole with its broken beaks, its crumbling gargoyles and its gay splashes of red and yellow that gleam in the soft gray fog of the city.

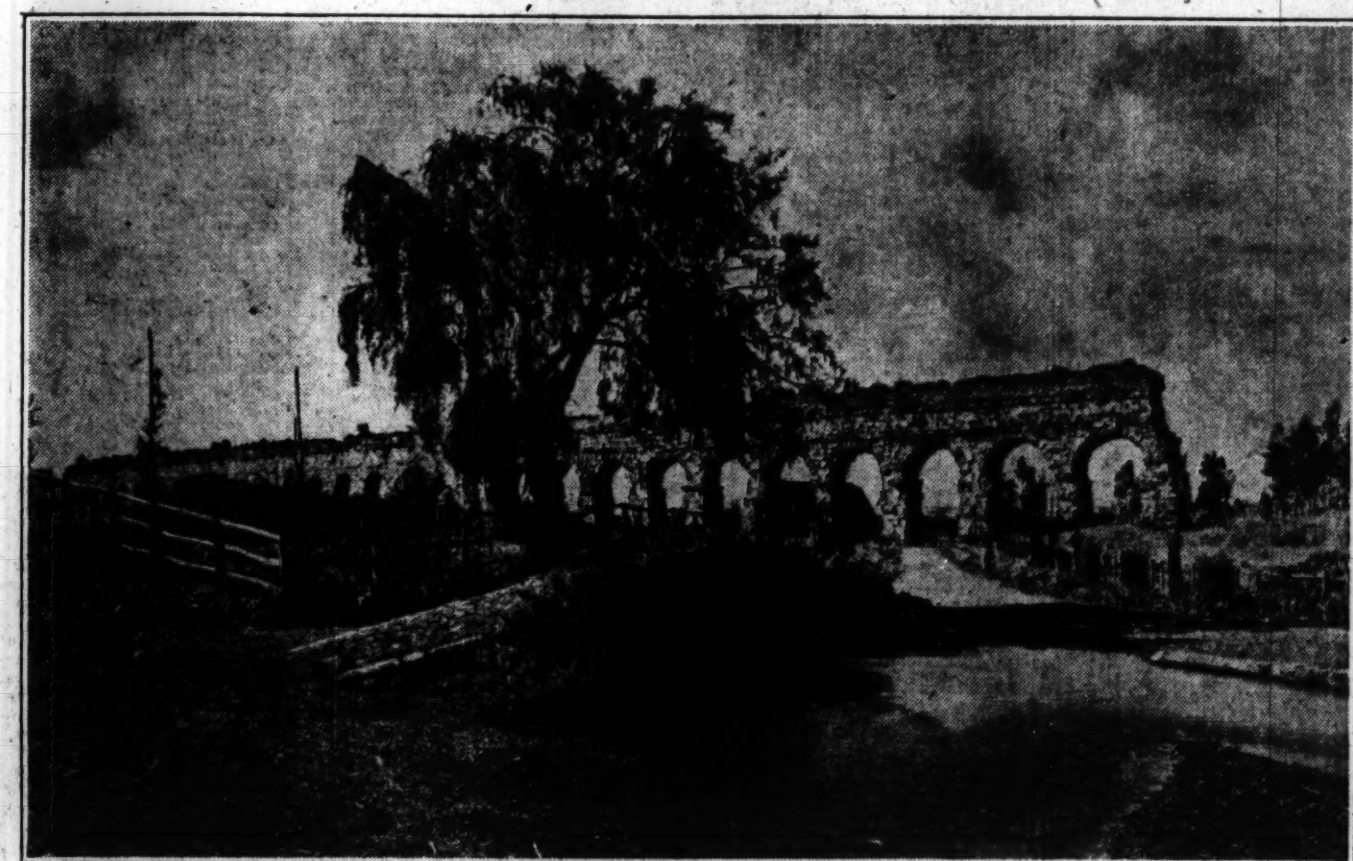
Honor to the redskin is paid in the totem pole placed in the center of the busy, heedless street where the Chief Seattle tribe, and turquoise smoke circled in cornucopia spirals from smoldering camp fires, the memory of the Indian is now perpetuated.

Yet no one glances at the pole. Hardly a person pauses to become interested for a moment in an art he does not understand. Unseeing and unfeeling eyes ignore the existence of the tall pole with its thick base tapering upward. They are intent upon the street car which passes by. The street car will take them somewhere, and they can arrive nowhere by looking at the totem pole of a forgotten race.

Little people are indifferent to the

history of the wide-sweeping avenue that reveals in the splendid name Duwamish. Frontenac is not even a memory, and the people of the street are perhaps untouched by its pervading presence. Yakima and Kluckwut Avenue are for them but names to conjure with; words for their little girls and little boys to stammer and stumble over in school, and be reproved for mouthing.

Despite such heedlessness, the presence of the Indian persists in the town. It hovers over industries. It cannot be drowned by the drone of mills, the clank of street cars and the blowing of factory whistles. It is higher than the forty-two story building that looks into the sea. It is invisibly in the fog, and in the blaze of millions of electric lights flourishing their brilliance like diamonds on the wet streets. It is in the slender totem pole which struck with awe those now vanished tribes. The Indian has left his indelible mark upon the country, his ineradicable signs and symbols in the land, and the spirit of his ancestry though dormant, is yet dominant in this modern city of the American West.



Bridge, with the Aqueduct of Claudius

## The Chapel of Sleep

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
White-robed, at the white altar  
Of her little bed she kneels,  
Little rose-lady of the morning eyes:  
She will drop  
To the land of slumber  
Thinking reverently of her God  
And voices kindly of her kin:  
She will spend  
A night of silent prayer  
In the chapel of sleep:  
It is no marvel  
That in her beautiful eyes we see  
The colour of the "Emerald Green" of  
Little rose-lady of the morning brow  
Whose very sleep is prayer.  
A. E. Johnson.

## Patinir's River

The river flows in a narrow valley between hills. A broad, a brimming and a shining river. The hills are steep and all of a height. Where the river bends, the hills on one side jut forward in a bastion, the hills on the other retreat. There are cliffs, there are hanging woods, dark with foliage. The sky is pale above this strip of fantastically carved and scalloped earth, pale sky from which it must sometimes rain Chinese white. For there is an ashen pallor over the rocks; and the green of the grass and the trees is tinged with white till it has taken on the colour of the "Emerald Green" of children's paint-boxes.

Brimming and shining river, pale crags, and trees richly dark, slopes where the turf is the colour of whitened verdigris—I took these things towards Patinir, the Flemish painter, whose pictures, each painted with a million tiny strokes of a four-haired sable brush, I laughed with pleasure at the beauty of the charming invention. This Joachim Patinir, I thought, was painting delicately. For years I was accustomed to float along that crag-reflecting river as down a river out of the world.

And then one day—one wet day in autumn—driving out of town towards Dinant through the rain, suddenly I found myself rolling, as fast as ten horses' ventured to take me through the slippery mud, along the bank of this imaginary stream. The rain, it is true, a little blurred the scene. Greily it hung, like a dirty glass, between the picture and the beholder's eye. But through it, unmistakably, I distinguished the fabulous landscape of the Flemish little painter, Crag, river, amber and green slopes, dark woods were there, indubitably. . . . What I had taken for his exquisite invention was the actual Meuse.

Little after mile we drove, from Namur to Dinant; from Dinant, mile after mile, to Givet. And it was Patinir all the way; winding river, the double line of jutting and re-entrant hill, verdigris grass, cliffs and pines, trees all the way. At Givet we left the river; for our destination was Reims and our road led us through Reims. We left the river, but left it with the impression that it would back, Patinir landscape after Patinir landscape all the way to its distant source at Poiissy. I should like to think, indeed, that it did. For Patinir was a charming painter and his surviving works are few. Two hundred copies of his landscape would not be at all too much. Aldous Huxley, in "Along the Road."

## To a Quakeress

Ours this sequestered nook,  
Solitude of grass and book,  
Where, of dappled sun and shade,  
For us twain a world is made,  
Myriad tints of living green  
Lending us a leafy screen.  
Distant seems the last bay  
Of slow footsteps on the street;  
At our feet the grasses wave  
In the sun-warmed winds of June  
Through the perfect afternoon:  
While the wood-thrush from the hill  
Joyous sings, and then is still. . . .

Win me to your Quaker mood:  
Peaceful thoughts that softly brood  
Over secret, precious things;  
Fruitful thoughts, with slow, strong  
wings,  
Beating high the heaven's blue.  
Make me wise to know with you  
Blessed are the feet that pass  
Through their own familiar grass:  
Ears that hear the summer rain  
Gently falling on the pane;  
Eyes that see, day after day,  
Shadows fall the selfsame way. . . .  
Let your quick sense touch my ear  
To its fitness, you who hear  
Leaf and stem grow silently. . . .  
Ah, I pray you, let me in  
Feel what that nowhere ends,  
Great society of Friends!  
—Margaret Sherwood, in "The Upper Slopes."

## Democracy

The dreamy boy looks up,  
And, for a moment,  
As he forgets his book,  
His eyes lighten  
And he smiles  
In a slow way.

He sees with pleasure  
The ceiling in the public library.  
It is crimson and gold  
With touches of green.  
A bit of gray sky  
With darker gray clouds  
Is painted in the center.  
To him it is wonderful. . . .

His gaze drops  
And his level glance  
Takes in the stately room.  
The long tables,  
The wealth of books  
And the crowd of readers.

He frowns now. . . .  
Then he remembers  
Their generations of persecution. . . .

Their poverty,  
Their hunger,  
Their struggles,  
And their unfulfilled hope.

He remembers  
The wonderful stories  
Of their greatest book—  
Their singers,  
Their fighters,  
Their prophets,  
Their kings,  
And their King of kings!

He remembers, too,  
That they are here,  
Even as he is,  
In a place of freedom  
Where every man is equal  
In the pursuit  
Of life, liberty and happiness.  
He sighs.  
The frown dies away.  
And he goes back  
Into his book of kings.  
—Robert Gilbert Weib, in "Asrael and Other Poems."

## Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW difficult it seems for most of us to think in terms of to-day! There were a conscious of it if we are planning for tomorrow, or possibly for a year from tomorrow. What is the reason for this prevalent tendency? May it not be a lack of trust in God, caused by lack of true understanding of Him?

One section of the familiar prayer which Christ Jesus taught us—the Lord's Prayer—reads, "Give us this day our daily bread." This day only is mentioned. What, then, is the daily bread which is sufficient for each day's need?

Certainly God, who is Spirit, must be approached spiritually. Jesus said, "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." It is, then, spiritual supply only which we must ask for, the truth to meet the immediate problem. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw this so clearly that on page 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she has interpreted the section of the Lord's Prayer, quoted above, thus: "Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections." She continues her beautiful interpretation in the next section of the prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," with, "And Love is reflected in love." We can never make a mistake if we ask God for more love to carry on His work; but simply asking is not enough. Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." It is not merely the spoken prayer, not merely the asking, but the doing which is the outcome of sincere willingness to do and express what we ask for, that constitutes true prayer and brings the answer today.

To the Israelites, fearfully watching the oncoming Egyptians, Moses said, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day." Perhaps one of the hardest things to understand is that true activity is wholly spiritual, the reflection of divine Mind, and that to stand still and think rightly is sometimes the only activity which we are called upon to engage in—to wait and see God's truth unfold. The Israelites were not asked to look back at the oncoming Egyptians, but to see the salvation of the Lord then and there. It is not

safe to look back when we are engaged in taking forward steps; for thus we are likely to run into unseen obstacles or fall into new difficulties. When we pray, "Thy will be done," let us know that God's will can bring us nothing but good. Let us look forward each day with the expectancy of good, not with dread at the oncoming hours, holding steadfastly to our declaration of the allness of good, confident of the salvation of the Lord, which He will show to us today.

The Lord's Prayer is the prayer of today. It declares to begin with, "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name;" and its glorious ending, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever." All these are eternally God's, and are filled with the manifestation of His goodness, joy, peace, dominion, and love, which it is our privilege to reflect when we understand our true relation to Him as beloved sons and daughters, coeternal and coexistent with Him.

Each day brings us much for which to be grateful, constant proofs of God's watchful care and protection, opportunities to prove His care sufficient, opportunities to express more patience and brotherly love in our conflict with mortal mind, time to rest, time to think aright, time to study and to learn the value of true prayer. Each day spent worthily convinces us of the preeminence spiritual understanding has over every other possession. Money, fame, earthly possessions may be lost. But they are not the vital things; they are the things "added." One learns through Christian Science to prize spiritual understanding above all else; and as he gains it he finds that the Bible has become a treasure house needing only this key to unlock it.

Christian Science shows us that spiritual understanding need not be the exclusive possession of a chosen few, but that it is free to all who sincerely want it and are willing to work for it. And when once we understand our Father-Mother God, the God who is Spirit, omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent, we shall trust Him implicitly and be able to sing with the Psalmist of old, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

## Middleton's Tuneful Wares

In a poem entitled "The Ballad-monger," Richard Middleton deplored what he felt to be the literary materialism of his day.

"Summer and winter, wet and fine,  
From early morn' till night comes late,  
I sell these tuneful wares of mine—  
My stall's beside the city gate. . . .

The citizens pass by my stall  
Seeking a toy to soothe a child,  
A ticket for to-morrow's ball,  
A charm to make the weather mild;  
They glance at me with careless eyes—  
They cannot see my merchandise."

Dreamer he was, and, like many dreamers, scorned of his day. But the dreamer often builds for the future, and it seems impossible that time will not understand and justify Richard Middleton. In his "Dust of Dreams" he sang exquisitely of his yearnings.

"The moon across the world of gentler light  
Down to the morning drives her starry teams. . . .

And through the hours of night the jewelled foam  
Turn by the winds from the adventurous seas,  
Flies back before my galleons driving home  
To heap their treasure on the magic quay."

Few modern poets have possessed his keen perception and recognition of the beautiful. His was a simple and almost childlike nature, reflected in his affection for children. "I feel drawn toward young children," he once wrote to a friend, "and toward people who are simple and kindly and not too clever."

Yet his was a sense of unfulfillment, which uncovers itself touchingly in some of his verse.

"I know I have not made this perfect thing,  
Lord of a thousand songs, this song I cannot sing. . . .  
But on the hills the perfect song is born,  
And I arise from sleep to greet the morn."

The clarity of his vision toward every phase of human life is shown in such poems as his remarkable description of "A London Night," a piece of vivid realism.

"Music and women's faces and a star,  
Blank shadows, lights that thrill and cry and burn. . . .  
Cabs buoyant, black-browed 'buses passing down. . . .  
Shutters and sleep and silence on the town—and Night!"

There was that which partook of true greatness in Richard Middleton and a courageous spirit that seemed to discern, somewhere in the future, the fulfillment of his dreams.

"But though my broken songs are sung  
I see across the hills far-dung  
The pennons of the dawn."

## This Name of Poet

"So then, gentlemen, in the eyes of men of your refinement, I would have this name of poet to be regarded as sacred: it is a name to which barbarism never yet did violence. Rocks and wildernesses echo the voice; savage brutes are often awayed by melody and stand stock-still; are we, whose education has been of the highest—are we not to be touched by the accents of a poet?"  
—Cicero.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: Single copies, 5 cents; 12 copies, 50 cents; 1 year, \$5.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.25. In Advance, 15 cents. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor  
Christian Science Monitor  
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The Christian Science Monitor



# RAILS COMMAND ATTENTION OF THE READERS

## Forward Movement Is Resumed in Other Groups of Securities

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Constructive operations were carried forward successfully in today's stock market as favorable news from several quarters supplied the incentive for general buying.

The stimulus of heavy holiday trade, coupled with reports of record November earnings, has brought about a general advance in the market, with fresh buying into the store and mail-order shares, while dividends and merger developments added activity in miscellaneous shares.

Motor stocks, after their recent setback, were again accumulated on a fairly large scale, with a rise in Chrysler and General Motors, and a sharp advance in the latter.

The strong support which was evident in other speculative favorites, resulting in gains of 3 to 4 points in General Electric, International Harvester, and Atlas.

Strength of the rail shares was well sustained by an unusually good demand developing for some of the southern carriers, including Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Atlantic Coast Line, and Southern Railway.

Conflicting price movements marked today's bond trading, with strength of the oil issues standing out in contrast with the heaviness of speculative rails and industrials.

Favorable developments in the petroleum industry, including the advance in production and advancing prices for oil and gasoline, stimulated buying in these securities.

Following a decline in the shares, Skelly, Pan-American, and Sinclair convertible moved up 1 to 2 points. The advance in Sinclair was achieved despite an advance in the convertible price on this company's stock from \$20 to \$22.50 a share.

Higher prices for refined sugar created a better demand for American Sugar.

Profit-taking checked the recent advance in the rail group, causing material recessions in Chesapeake, Ohio, New Haven, and Denver & Rio Grande Western issues.

With references to the way on the Murray Body Company's financial affairs, the corporation's 6 per cent bonds sagged 2 points to a new low for the year.

# DIVIDENDS

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent (75 cents) on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Export Lines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Central Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Gulf Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Liberty Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Perseus Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Rock Island declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Beacon Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Brookline Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Fox Film Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Westinghouse declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Guaranty Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Kelsey Wheel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

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# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

AT HIGH PEAK IN NOVEMBER

Average Daily Volume of 2,187,087 Shares Sets New Record

The twenty-three trading days on the New York stock exchange made history last month.

There were two seasons exceeding 2,000,000 shares, on the 10th when Wall Street sustained its first speculative reaction in months on the raising of the Boston redoubt with liquidation of stocks comprising 3,427,000 shares, the greatest in history. This happened on a Tuesday.

On the 10th, the speculative community breathed a sigh of relief when the Bank of England and the New York Reserve Bank rates remained unchanged, and stocks advanced sharply on a turnover of 3,058,000 shares.

Such speculative furors have been witnessed only two other occasions—the day of the peace note in December, 1918, with a volume of 2,176,000 shares, and at the time of the 1919, with 2,321,256 shares.

613 Stocks Sold One Day

The daily average trading for the month of November was 2,187,087 shares, a record for the month.

October, which because it contained twenty-six trading days totaling 56,109,800 shares represented the month's trading in history. On Nov. 6 there were sales in 613 separate stock issues, a record and dwarfing the pre-war markets when a market of 185,000 shares in 1914, and 288,000 shares in 1919, were the highest.

During the first eleven months of 1925 transactions aggregated 419,480,000 shares, or 12.5 per cent of the total volume of 3,350,000,000 shares in the after-war period.

There have been 100 seasons of a million odd shares so far this year, 4 of 2,000,000 odd shares and two of 3,000,000 odd shares, and in the full 1924 year there were 96 days when sales exceeded a million shares, of which 19 included 2,000,000 or over.

Erratic Price Movements

With such a record of speculation November quite naturally furnished important price movements. By the sixth of the month the Dow-Jones industrial average had reached a record level of 263.13 points, the highest since the inception of the great bull market about two years ago.

The rally, however, was short-lived, and by the end of the month the average had fallen to 251.13 points, a drop of 12 points in the last week of the month, making a net loss of 5.44 for the month.

Rails and Oils Steady

The rails and oils have been steady in the face of all this uncertainty. The transportation industry is turning in the best net results in years, and the oil industry is showing a steady advance in production and prices.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—According to a cable from the finance ministry to Italian Commercial Attaché Angeli, Italian public debt was reduced by 200,000,000 lire to 91,302,000,000 lire during October. Government receipts July 1 to Oct. 31 exceeded expenditures by 188,000,000 lire, contrasted with 288,000,000 in the like period of 1924.

PAPER CIRCULATION DECLINED 5,000,000 TO 21,589,000 DURING OCTOBER. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The circulation of the New York Times during October was 21,589,000, a decline of 5,000,000 from the same month of 1924.

GENERAL MOTORS OFFER NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—An extra dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock of General Motors is being offered to employees of the company in recognition of their loyalty and service.

PANAMA RAILROAD INCOME NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Panama Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1925, reports a net profit of \$1,660,000 after taxes, compared with \$1,772,712 in the like period of 1924.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Preliminary report on Japanese foreign trade for the year ended 1925 shows a surplus of 32,000,000 yen, which reduces the deficit of 1924 to 1,000,000 yen.

SEEN LOWER RUBBER PRICES NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The price of rubber has fallen to a new low of 1.15 cents per pound, a decline of 10 cents from the previous high.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### International Debts and Peace

In discussing before the Foreign Policy Association the other day the American problem of the interrelated debts, Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, touched upon the relation of debt payments to the tariff. Many students have held that it was impossible for the United States to maintain the position of a great creditor nation, steadily receiving heavy payments on account of principal and interest, and still keep up its tariff wall against the products with which its debtors might seek to make their payments. Mr. Wadsworth optimistically rejected this theory.

He found many methods other than the transfer of commodities in which payment might be made—as, for example, ocean freights and passage money, the entertainment of American tourists abroad, maritime insurance. He was less happy, perhaps, when he cited the fact that Great Britain, by controlling the price of rubber, which she produces, and fixing the price of cotton, of which she is the principal consumer, was able to shift the burden of her first interest payments to the shoulders of American users of automobiles and the southern cotton planters.

Rufus C. Dawes, in continuing the discussion, set up the theory that in the main Europe would pay its debts by borrowing more money in the United States. Only in the new borrowings individual American investors would become the creditors. The ultimate effect would be to substitute for the billions now owed by European governments to the United States an almost equal number of billions owed by European corporations to American investors.

Shares can be sent to the United States in payment of debts without coming into competition with home products. Of course the process will be an endless one, for no debt would be actually discharged by the substitution of private evidences of indebtedness for government obligations, but it was the belief of Mr. Dawes that coincidently with this process goods of a non-competitive character would be admitted to American markets and thus, after a prolonged period—he calculated some 200 years—the debt would be actually discharged.

This is a perfectly reasonable explanation of the way in which the collection of these foreign debts will probably work out. Indeed, there are already manifestations of this tendency, for the completion of each funding operation has been promptly followed by the offering of securities—public and private—of the European state involved to the American investor. It is apparent that for many years to come citizens of the United States are going to acquire constantly increasing ownership in the industrial institutions and public utilities of Europe, as well as steadily enlarging holdings in municipal and other public bonds.

Will such a situation make for peace or war? So far as the American investors are concerned, they should be a unit for peace. They have but to contemplate what happened to German holders of property in this country in 1917 to foresee what would happen to them should their country become embroiled with one of the borrowing states. Whether the influence for peace would be equally strong with the debtor is another matter. Lord Grey enumerates among the reasons which led Germany to proceed with the war in 1914 that she had called in all her credits in the countries with which she expected to fight, and left her debts outstanding. Europe, several billions in debt to American citizens, might find a war an easy way out.

The Monitor does not foresee any such outcome of this debt problem, but it does hold that the possibilities inherent in these far-reaching financial entanglements make it the part of prudence for the United States to give its support and adherence to all international organizations which, like the Permanent Court of International Justice, serve the ends of peace. Political isolation cannot long endure in the face of constantly increasing financial entanglements. If the dollar supplants the pound sterling as the world's standard of value the nation back of the dollar cannot hold itself aloof.

If the financial aid given by the United States to her allies in the World War shall be transmuted into aid for Europe in rebuilding her shattered industries and chaotic finances, and this aid in turn shall lead to the whole-hearted participation of the United States in endeavors for the maintenance of international harmony, the American problem of the international debts will have been solved in the way that will bring the greatest good to all men.

### Syria and Palestine

The Druse country is in the immediate neighborhood of Transjordan, and Damascus is only some fifty miles from the northern boundary of Palestine proper. That being so, it is remarkable that Palestine has thus far been so little affected by the widespread unrest in Syria. When the French bombarded Damascus, some of the Arab nationalists in Jerusalem asked the Government's permission to organize a public protest. Lord Plumer's reply was that, if they wished to demonstrate against the French in Syria, they were at liberty to go there, but that he would countenance no such demonstrations in Palestine. There the matter ended, and nothing has since occurred to suggest that the Palestine Arabs have been deeply moved by what is happening across the Syrian border.

On Nov. 2, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, an attempt was made to work up feeling against the French in Syria as well as against the British and the Jews in Palestine. A general strike was ordered by the Arab leaders, but it proved a fiasco, and its failure was especially noticeable in Haifa, which is further north than either Jaffa or Jerusalem, and might have been expected to be particularly sensitive to events in Syria. That the Palestine Arabs

vaguely sympathize with their Syrian kinsmen goes without saying, but they have, up to the present, shown no sign of excitement.

That Palestine should be perfectly quiet while Syria is in a ferment of protest is at first sight all the more curious when it is remembered that Syria has, at least on paper, an elaborate system of representative institutions, while the administration of Palestine is frankly autocratic. Nor is it the explanation that Palestine is held down by force. The British garrison on both sides of the Jordan is less than 2000 strong. In Syria, with about three times the population of Palestine, the French had early this year ten times as many troops, to say nothing of the 20,000 reinforcements which have since been ordered out. The truth seems to be that the Arab rank-and-file is of opinion that Palestine, where Great Britain openly rules, is better off than Syria, where autocracy is masked by a paper Constitution.

At the same time the situation in Palestine is not altogether free from anxiety. The Government of Palestine sees its neighbor's house on fire, and it cannot be quite sure where the conflagration will end. There is no denying the fact that there is inflammable material in Palestine, and though there is at present no sign of danger, it is difficult to say what might happen if the situation in Syria got out of hand. Even if Palestine itself remained quiet, it would feel the backwash of the Syrian débâcle in the influx of refugees and the border-raids which would inevitably follow. Nor must it be forgotten that Transjordan presents important problems peculiar to itself.

On the other hand, its ruler, the Emir Abdullah, has ambitions of his own, and has before now laid claim to Damascus. If the crisis in Syria were to become a débâcle, it is at least conceivable that he might be tempted to plunge into the mêlée with a view to helping himself to what he could get. In either case there would be Anglo-French complications. It may be assumed for that reason, that every effort will be made by Great Britain to keep Transjordan well in hand, but there is always the possibility that the contagion of disorder may spread. It would at present be premature to speculate as to what would happen in the unlikely event of the French withdrawing from the interior of Syria and confining themselves to the coast. For the present, at all events, France is hardly likely to contemplate so painful and so humiliating a confession of failure. On this point all that need be said is that a French withdrawal, while leaving the problem of Syria unsolved, would create a whole series of complicated problems for Palestine.

In his annual report covering the activities of the Department of Commerce during the fiscal period of 1924-25, Secretary Hoover attempts a survey of American industry as a whole. To do this comprehensively he has, quite properly, embraced a somewhat longer period, which covers,

### Mr. Hoover's Economic Survey

roughly, the last five years. The gratifying conclusion is reached that during that half-decade, by the elimination of waste and increased efficiency in industry, there has been brought about "one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history." The tangible results of this development, as he sees them, are sharply rising wage levels, accompanied by an equally sharp decrease in the average of wholesale prices.

It is interesting to note the unqualified statement made to the effect that such a situation or condition is not to be found in any country other than the United States. We are told that this is because of the important industrial development which has taken place in America within the period under review. It is shown that this transition has been going on in Mr. Hoover's country wholesale prices in Great Britain, for instance, have decreased, but with these decreases there have been corresponding decreases in wage rates, which have fallen far below the 1920 peak. Consequently it is important, and enlightening as well, to seek out the causes, both in the United States and Great Britain, which have had effects or results quite opposed to each other. Mr. Hoover becomingly refrains from according to his department all the credit for the gratifying showing which he makes. Let us quote his modest disclaimer:

What this country as a whole has accomplished during the past five years in increased national efficiency in these directions is impossible of measurement. Nor does the Department of Commerce lay claim to credit for the great progress that has been made save as we may have helped to organize a definite public movement. That movement is the result of a realization by every group—business men, industrial leaders, engineers and workers—of the fundamental importance of this business of waste elimination.

Let us look a little farther in an effort to discover, if possible, what the contributing causes have been, if any. The elimination of waste, it is realized, comprehends a broad and fertile field, rightly regarded. The search is rewarded, perhaps, by this further reference, which is quoted: "In addition to elimination of waste we have had the benefit of notable advances in science, improvement in methods of management, and prohibition." To the casual reader the clause might almost have been lost. "And prohibition!"

It does not meet the popular conception of the importance of this transforming force in every branch of purposeful activity, in the homes, in the mills and factories, in the counting house, on the farm, and wherever concentrated and loyal human effort counts for something, that it is so almost slightly assayed and estimated by one in a position to analyze and weigh it. In a summary of the evidence offered by leading American manufacturers, business men and economists, recently published by the Monitor, it was affirmatively shown that in the industries with which they are connected no single factor has so greatly aided productivity, by the elimination of waste, as prohibition.

There is no desire to discount or underestimate the constructive efforts which are being made by all governmental agencies, no matter by whom directed, to increase and stabilize industrial efficiency. But if it is to be claimed, as Mr. Hoover's conclusion states, that intelligent efforts have failed in other countries while they have been abundantly and even tremendously

successful in his, it might be enlightening to look for the causes which have contributed to this "astonishing transformation in economic history."

None except those who, having eyes, see not, will fail to take into account this tremendous constructive force which is now operative. Never before in human history has a free people voluntarily undertaken so vital a reform. Never before in history has there been greater industrial and social progress than has been realized in the United States in the years covered by Mr. Hoover's survey. As a matter of mere news, perhaps, recognition of the fact would not have added greatly to the value of Mr. Hoover's report. The people of the United States will not remain uninformed. But it would seem that any comprehensive and complete survey of the last year, or of the last five years, official or otherwise, should cheerfully accord to prohibition the credit which is its due.

An immemorial institution, the breakfast egg, not to mention omelettes, custards and other comestibles fashioned out of this basic food product of all countries except in the polar regions, is threatened by the high prices prevailing in the egg market. Householders are complaining, farmers are explaining, and still the price goes up! Fortunately the matter is not likely to be allowed to drift, as has been the case with the anthracite coal supply. Public-spirited citizens are organizing a movement to bring about a reduction in prices through the appointment of a Congressional Egg Investigation Commission, empowered to make a nation-wide survey to determine whether the trouble is due (a) to the failure of the poultry keepers to produce a sufficient supply of eggs, or (b) to the consumers, who are using more eggs than they really ought to.

Professor Abenaki, the well-known Micmac statistician, and inventor of the elastic wampum used by his tribe, contends that the situation is clearly one of overproduction of consumers. There are plenty of eggs, he affirms, but too many people want them; therefore, the only practicable remedy is a substantial emigration of egg buyers. On the other hand, it is claimed by Prof. Roy Chapman Andrews of Mongolia that the modern hen is not 100 per cent efficient as an egg-producing machine. He urges, therefore, the restoration of the dinosaur, one of whose eggs would furnish an ample meal for an average family. A suggestion has been made that the difficulty might be solved by increasing the number of eggs while decreasing their size, but it is contended that the common or barnyard eggs now weigh 20 per cent less than they did a generation ago, and that if the shrinking process is continued the entire egg-cup equipment of the world will have to be discarded, as the tiny egg will not stand up to be chipped.

One of the important issues to be settled is that of state or federal jurisdiction over the egg supply. Large quantities of eggs are shipped in interstate commerce, and this fact is used to justify congressional action. The question may have to be settled by a scheme of federal subsidies to chicken farms, contingent upon contributions of equal amounts by the several states. Some of the more progressive states will doubtless establish revolving funds for building hencoops and providing feed for the state-raised fowl. What are governments for if they cannot regulate production, so as to put prices up for the producer and down for the consumer? Anyhow, there will be salaries for more commissioners, investigation agents and regulators of incubators. The egg problem must be tackled.

## Random Ramblings

When you are in the "gym" playing or exercising, suppose a man scratches you gives you a butt with his head, cutting your cheek. Don't show any sign that you notice it and don't suspect that he did it deliberately or that he is a treacherous fellow. Yet at the same time don't be too careless; keep watch out of the corner of your eye. He may not be trying to harm you, but take no chances. Just keep out of his way. That's easy. Just watch out and don't let him get near you, and there'll be no trouble. Which is one of the best ways we know of to avoid trouble if it can be done with a proper maintenance of self-respect.

The above, by the way, was said by Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, paragraph 20 of the sixth book of his philosophy. Marcus Aurelius ascended the Roman throne with Verus in 161 A. D., so you see, it is nothing particularly new.

The life of a Senator, seen from the floor on which he struts and frets what seems to him a brief hour or more, as set forth by Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania in the current issue of the Forum, is anything but the dreary incantation it might appear from the Congressional Record. It is a persistent race "to utilize scraps of time and to resist serene amid constant interruptions. . . . A Senator is expected to do simultaneously the work of a college professor and a bellhop. . . . There are days when it is literally impossible to remain in one's place in the Senate for as many as five consecutive minutes."

The latest transportation problem to be solved by the use of block signals and the familiar red and green lights is the toboggan traffic at Carmichael-Park-Kirchen, Germany. A private telephone system, with stations at intervals along the line and watches to operate the signal lights, assures a clear track for the long, exhilarating ride. Little is thus left to be desired beyond some way to save the longer and differently exhilarating walk back.

Among the privileges Mr. Lloyd George received when the freedom of Sheffield, England, was conferred on him was the ancient one implied in the grant, of driving a herd of cattle down the main street without any interference from the city police.

Six years after its start, the League of Nations has registered 1000 treaties. Thirty-five volumes of them have already been published, containing 400 pages each. Open diplomacy at such a rate is only likely to fail if it becomes so successful as to bury itself.

Cynics are ever with us. It is well sometimes to remind the cynics of Hans Christian Andersen's tale of the little boy whose outlook had become so distorted that he failed to see the beauty and saw only the insect in the rose.

Mr. Lloyd George made the remark during the war that he had never met a human problem that was not "soluble." The events in London on "Locarno Day" bear out his assertion.

## Sir Edward Grey's Apologia

By a LONDON PILGRIM

It is somewhat difficult to resist a certain sense of depression as one reads the account which Lord Grey, better known to the world as Sir Edward Grey, gives of his long stewardship at the British Foreign Office. It is not that any question arises as to the author's single-mindedness in his pursuit of peace. No more honest man ever held the seals of office. It is that his book gives the impression of a man who struggled almost blindly against overwhelming forces—forces which finally plunged the whole world in war—and who is still wondering whether, by any action which he might have taken at the time, he could have averted the catastrophe.

None the less, "Twenty-Five Years" is an immensely important and an immensely interesting work. It is the account by the Minister who definitely directed British foreign policy for the nine years which preceded August, 1914, of the objects which he pursued, and of how the war actually came. It is all the more important because the ultimate issue of the struggle against militarism in Europe was probably determined from the moment that Great Britain—after a period of great indecision—decided to take up the challenge at the very start, and because Lord Grey himself was unquestionably the principal factor in bringing about that decision.

The whole book, too, leaves an overwhelming impression of sincerity. It is manifest on every page that the author is solely concerned to tell the truth as he saw it, whether, in the light of after events, that truth tells for or against himself.

Sir Edward Grey's analysis of the origin of the war is very clear. At the beginning of the century Great Britain was on extremely bad terms with both France and Russia, mainly on account of frontier and other disputes in Africa and Asia. She was on relatively good terms with Germany.

Europe itself was roughly stabilized by a balance of power between the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and the Dual Alliance of France and Russia. Great Britain stood apart from both groups in "splendid isolation." In 1900, in order to strengthen herself against France and Russia, she made a tentative approach for an entente with Germany, but Germany rejected the proposal.

By 1904 the Conservative Government had decided that it must compose its quarrels with France if war was to be prevented, and the Anglo-French agreement about Egypt and Morocco, the foundation of the "Entente Cordiale," was the result. In 1907 a similar settlement was made with Russia, to put an end to the risk of war over Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet.

The reason for these agreements is explained by Lord Grey as follows: "It would be quite wrong," he says, "to infer that this point of view was the result of pro-French or pro-Russian sentiment. In so far as sentiment or feeling had any part in the matter this was due solely to a preference for friendship instead of quarrels. But the real base of opinion was not sentiment, but a reasoned conclusion that war with France and Russia had become a real danger for Great Britain, and was something to be steadily avoided."

"It would also be untrue," he adds, "to suppose that anti-German sentiment had anything to do with this policy. I was not only ready, to do so, to be on good terms with Germany, but the increasing challenge and menace to Great Britain of the growing German naval program was an adverse influence on British feeling toward Germany. It also had the effect of making French and Russian friendship seem more desirable."

To quote from the book, once more: "Meanwhile, German policy tests the friendship with France (at Algeiras). There is no choice but to sacrifice this friendship, or to strengthen it and to prepare for the contingency of supporting France against a German attack. And so one unpleasant incident after another, over Bosnia-Herzegovina, over Agadir, and, most of all, over the competition in naval armaments, intensifies feeling, divides Europe into two hostile camps, and makes diplomatic agreement more and more difficult."

Then comes the final crisis. The assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne by a Serbian fanatic results in Germany giving Austria a free hand and promising her support. The ultimatum to Serbia is one of un-

paralleled severity. An almost abject reply is rejected, and Austria mobilizes and declares war.

How far these acts were deliberately taken with the ulterior end of precipitating a war is still uncertain and will probably remain so. There was certainly a powerful military party working for war, both in Austria and Germany.

Once the Austrian mobilization had been ordered and hostilities begun in the tinder box of Europe, the risk of the war spreading became intense. Russia began her mobilization in the south to show that she did not intend to allow Serbia to be destroyed. Lord Grey says that the one hope of averting war lay in an immediate conference of the leading powers to put pressure on both Austria and Russia to be reasonable.

He proposed such a conference. It was vetoed by Berlin because, so Lord Grey believes, the military had taken charge. He describes how he first felt "exasperated and angry at what I believed to be their supineness and passive obstruction," and later how despair grew as the fatal hours passed by and the moment for the clash of the armies drew steadily nearer and nothing was done.

Finally comes the decision for Great Britain, still unpledged to either side. "When Europe is on the brink of war, British opinion, official and other, is divided and uncertain. Then the German invasion of Belgium pushes the British Empire wholesale into war." "This is, I believe, the main and central truth of British policy and action at that momentous crisis."

The last word about the responsibility for the war will, of course, rest with the historian of the future. Disclosures which have appeared since the armistice certainly cast fresh light on the actions of some of the principals. It is pretty evident that the German Government cannot be made to assume the "sole" responsibility for deliberately provoking a war at its own chosen time, as was at one time believed. It is equally evident that there is no more foundation for the German belief that Great Britain was pursuing a policy of "encirclement." The justifiable claim of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1904, however, without consulting Germany, may well be questioned. But I believe that the historian of tomorrow will on the whole confirm what Lord Grey has written.

After making every allowance for mistakes and wrongs committed by other powers, the primary cause of the war was the belief in military power as the cause of Germany's greatness and the basis of her future, which was dominant in Germany after Bismarck; the form of Constitution which gave the ultimate power of decision to an Emperor not responsible to the people and under the influence of military and naval advisers, and the adoption by Germany of a policy of building up the greatest navy as well as the greatest army in the world and of refusing every proposal for the limitation of naval armaments.

Similarly with the naval crisis. The primary responsibility must rest upon the Austrian Government, which, with German support, rushed headlong into war with Serbia, despite the Serbian reply to her ultimatum, and so started the race for mobilization, and with Germany, which not only left her ally a free hand but vetoed the best available method of stopping the spread of the conflict before the military in each land and their terrible time-table had irrevocably taken charge.

One other reflection springs to mind. Was it possible to have averted the war? Wisdom can always avert a war if it is obeyed in time. Not the least interesting of Lord Grey's book is his correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt. Supposing Lord Grey and Mr. Roosevelt had seen clearly enough in 1910, when the latter was in Europe, where things were drifting. Could they have aroused public opinion in Great Britain and the United States sufficiently to make them force a world-wide "no war" conference? It is possible that either have stopped the competition or led to a combination which could have vetoed the war?

It is an interesting speculation. The answer is uncertain, for a potent weapon of evil is apathy, and mankind was asleep in illusions in those days. It has its lesson today. Are we once more asleep in illusion, doing nothing really practical to prevent a repetition of what occurred in 1914?

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Wolfgang Stresemann, one of the young sons of the German Foreign Minister, proved himself quite a successful composer when the Adams family of a symphony of his was played by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra at a function given by the Society of German Actors in the Reichstag. Prof. Max von Schilling (until recently head of the State Opera in Berlin) conducted Stresemann junior's work personally, and the young composer, whose music is generally praised as soft, harmonious and melodious, was presented afterward with a laurel wreath. His father, it is said, greeted von Schilling, whose sudden dismissal from the State Opera greatly stirred Germany, with the words: "I really ought to be angry with you because your dismissal diverted public interest from the passing of the Locarno agreement to the Reichstag. It is believed that the Prussian Minister of Arts will give in and re-engage von Schilling."

The first snow of this winter has fallen in Berlin already, only, as is the custom with first snow, to disappear again immediately under the busy feet of the pedestrians and the tires of the automobiles. It suffices, however, to remind the population that winter is now definitely on foot and that Christmas will soon be here. Already several stores have arranged their Christmas displays, and news has been received that the first Christmas trees have been felled in the Harz Mountains.

Several important improvements in the railway traffic of this country have been made at the International Time-table Conference which was recently held in The Hague. The express trains between Berlin and Rome, and between Berlin and Bucharest and Constantinople, have been accelerated, and the latter will now have sleeping cars running from Berlin to Bucharest. The express train between Berlin and Riga will now cover the distance in twenty-two hours as compared with thirty-one hours hitherto needed, while the journey from Stockholm to Genoa will be reduced to forty-eight hours and that from Stockholm to Rome to sixty hours. Another improvement for the traveling public is the putting into service of direct third-class carriages between Berlin and Oslo. The number of express trains from Paris via Berlin to Warsaw will be doubled. The next International Time-table Conference is to be held in Germany in Baden-Baden in October, 1926.

The newspaper publishers of this city have adopted a unique way of attracting the attention of the public and making it easier for the hurrying passer-by to find the man or woman selling the newspaper he wants to buy. For this purpose they furnish their newspaper-vendors with special caps. The men selling the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, for instance, have high blue caps, while those selling the Vossische Zeitung have yellow ones. The Lustige Blätter, a comic magazine, is sold by serious-looking men in high gray top hats with fantastic brims. Now the BZ am Mittag, Berlin's most popular noonday paper, has gone a step further, and has furnished its vendors with a short raincoat of dark green with a yellow border, which will come in very handy when it begins to snow hard. It is difficult to foresee where this method of advertising may lead; perhaps the next move will be to furnish the vendors with a complete suit. At any rate both the population and the men and women selling the newspapers, and no doubt the publishers themselves, benefit by this arrangement.

Berlin will soon have a "Museum of Voices," for which a special building is to be erected. This museum will contain gramophone records of the voices of important persons as well as selections in foreign languages. The so-called "voice library" of the State Library here has collected already 3000 records of this kind in the last ten years. Thus 300 different languages have been recorded, for instance, as well as the voices of almost all Indian tribes, more than 200 African songs and dialects, Asiatic fairy tales, Japanese songs and other interesting subjects. The voices of the ex-emperor, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, Admiral von Tirpitz, Germany's first war Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg,

Germany's first President, Friedrich Ebert, Scheide-mann, Erbsberger, and Rathenau are contained in this "library." The original records are said to last 10,000 years. The voice is cut into them with a sapphire or ruby, and every person whose voice has been recorded engraves his or her name in the center of the record. The words, moreover, are written down in the original text and lettering, also in Latin letters, and then a translation of the words in one of the languages of the world is also made. A special photograph or film of the person in question is also made.

In their endeavor to cheapen their production, many German factories have commenced to use American machinery. Thus a well-known shoe factory in Berlin has purchased machines in the United States which will greatly reduce the cost of production, while the Opel Automobile Company has installed three American machines which do the work of twelve German machines. Engineers here, openly admit that Germany has yet much to learn from the United States as regards the construction of first-class automatic machinery.

To what extent the alcohol capital of this country is at work to combat the propagation of prohibition sentiment was strikingly shown here a few days ago. One of the leading prohibition societies had called a public meeting in one of Berlin's largest halls, to which delegates of 500 other organizations, as well as Government officials and deputies of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, had been invited. Cons. Out of the Mire" was the title of the lecture to be delivered at this meeting, which was to deal with the distress wrought by alcohol. When, however, the visitors arrived they found the doors locked, for in the meantime the alcohol producers had compelled the owner of the hall under threats to break his contract.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Business Men and Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Being a great admirer of The Christian Science Monitor and its splendid work for the cause of prohibition and in defense of the Eighteenth Amendment, I desire to express my appreciation for the Monitor's never tiring effort to promote good.

In this connection may I be privileged to recite an incident, showing the manner in which all who are loyal to the cause of prohibition can help in this great work of defending the Constitution of the United States, as it relates especially to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

In Detroit, Mich., recently, one of the department stores of the highest standing had a window display of correct evening apparel for gentlemen. In the center of the window was shown prominently a silver flask—the hip pocket liquor flask, which the President of the United States has recently condemned.

The conspicuous display of this article evidently was to convey the impression that no gentleman would be considered in correct form unless so equipped.

As I stood before this window and overheard the remarks of criticism, the thought came, "Why not inform the highest authority of this store of the mistake thus being made?" Acting upon this thought, therefore, I phoned the president of the store, telling him in detail the uncomplimentary remarks made by the public. He was most profuse in his thanks for calling his attention to this mistake, and in a very few moments the objectionable article was removed from the window.

When business men realize that their business will suffer a loss of the patronage of customers who object to patronizing such stores as advocate the open violation of the law, it will not be long before the hip pocket flask will no longer be on sale.

Patchogue, L. I.